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IT IS APPROVED.

Spanish Cabinet Council Agrees to the Peace Terms of the United States.

QUEEN REGENT ALSO APPROVES IT.

The French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, Will Receive the Document Monday Morning.

The Spanish Government Believes That the Note Will Be Satisfactory to the Washington Government and That Hostilities Will Be Suspended.

Special to The News.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—The cabinet council terminated after having completely approved the reply to the United States which, it is said, accepts the American conditions.

The reply was telegraphed to Senor Ceon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, Saturday night, so that M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, will receive it Monday.

The government is fully convinced that the note will be satisfactory to the Washington government, and that a suspension of hostilities will be its immediate consequence.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, has just concluded his conference with the queen regent. Her majesty approves the general lines of the reply of Spain to America's peace terms, which Senor Sagasta explained to her.

The reason for postponing the cabinet council until 6 o'clock Sunday evening was that the note was not yet fully drawn up. The government believes that the United States will accept Spain's answer, which will certainly reach the white house by Tuesday. As a consequence of the United States accepting the reply, hostilities will immediately afterwards be suspended.

As the reply to the American terms was only submitted to the queen regent Sunday, all the reports of her approval Saturday of the American demands are necessarily without foundation.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—According to the most reliable sources of information the Spanish note is couched in dignified language. It asserts that Spain bows to the force of circumstances, having done nothing to provoke the war, into which she has been unwillingly led in the defense of her rights and territory.

It expresses a willingness to appoint delegates to meet the American commission to discuss a regime for the Philippines.

It is understood that both Senor Sagasta and Duke Almodovar de Rio, the foreign minister, told the queen regent that they felt deeply the painful duty circumstances imposed upon them.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Although as yet without official confirmation of the report from Paris that the Spanish government has decided to accept the terms laid down by the United States as essential to the negotiation of a treaty of peace the officials here are proceeding under the conviction that the end has come and are giving attention to the steps to be taken next. In view of the delay in coming to this conclusion the idea was beginning to prevail that the Spanish government was about to enter a plea in abatement and that the answer would again be inconclusive. In this case the president was disposed to deal firmly with the issue; to give notice that our proposals were withdrawn, and to let it be understood that when Spain again sued for peace the conditions would be more severe than those first laid down. If the Spanish answer should embody an effort to secure any material change in the conditions it will meet with prompt rejection. Some reference has been made in the dispatches of British newspapers to a desire on the part of the Spanish government to include in the preliminary agreement a clause exempting it from liability for the Cuban debt. The formal statement of the points of the United States notes given out from the white house made no reference to this subject and it can not be known as yet whether or not the full text shows anything more. But presuming that no reference whatever is made to the Cuban debt, it is possible the subject may be regarded as one that should be treated by the peace commissioners, who are to meet later to for the treaty, which, of course, will embody many details that are left untouched in the main proposition, though cabinet officers have authorized the statement that no part of the Cuban or Porto Rican debts would be assumed by the United States. Based upon the Associated Press reports of the progress being made at Madrid toward returning the answer of Spain it was calculated by the department officials that the formal note could not be delivered to the president before Monday, and that was also the belief of the French ambassador.

From the length of time consumed in its preparation, the note was believed to be long, thus entailing the consumption of much time in forwarding it first to Paris, reducing it to cipher there, transmitting it over the cable and then re-translating it at the French embassy. In the case of the last note the attaches of the embassy worked nearly all night to prepare their communication to the Spanish government, though the conference with the president closed before 5 o'clock in the afternoon with the ambassador in possession of the United States note. Should the Spanish answer be an unconditional acceptance of our terms some negotiation may be necessary to agree upon the steps to be taken to give effect to the agreement. So far as can be learned it has not yet been determined how this shall be done. There are two ways open. The first is a military capitulation by the captain-generals of Cuba and Porto Rico, which will immediately place the American military or naval commanders in technical occupation of the islands and enable them to carry out in their own way and in their own time the embarkation of the Spanish armies in the islands. The question as to whether they shall be permitted to carry off their arms is not now as material as it was in the case of the surrender of Gen. Toral's forces at Santiago, where occurring in the midst of the campaign there was a necessity for securing the moral effect of compelling the Spanish soldiers to lay down their arms. Spain having succumbed, it might be urged that the United States might grant a concession on this point to Spanish pride without fear of having the action attributed to fear of the consequences of a refusal. This would not apply, however, to the volunteers who might elect to remain in Cuba, as it would not be prudent to allow so large a body of men to carry arms without restraint in the days of reconstruction, when delicate and difficult matters of internal policy are to be settled and new methods applied to the government of the islands.

REAR ADMIRAL MILLER.
(The Senior Officer in the United States Navy.)

Bit His Nose off.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 8.—John R. McWerrell, a farmer, got in an altercation with Lee Gray over a neighbor's corn when they came to blows. During the fight that followed Gray bit off McWerrell's nose. Gray is under arrest.

Drowned in a Pond While Bathing.

BELLEVUE, O., Aug. 8.—Dominick O'Neil, a lad 11 years old, was drowned here Sunday afternoon while bathing in a pond. His home is in St. Louis, Mo.

Gen. Wheeler Sails for the United States.

SANTIAGO, Aug. 8.—Gen. Wheeler sails on the Miami. Seven hundred and fifty men of Gen. Kent's division, the 6th infantry and the 13th infantry, will sail Monday on the Vigilancia. The Alicante, the first Spanish transport, arrived Sunday morning and Gen. Shafter expects to begin shipping the Spanish prisoners of war by be Monday.

Attack by Sea on San Juan Reported.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—At midnight an unofficial report was current that the bombardment of San Juan had commenced, and that a part of Gen. Miles' forces had been pushed forward toward the city on the land side. Officials at the war and navy departments say they have no dispatches concerning the news.

Trolley Car Goes Through a Bridge.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Sunday night two cars on the Belt line trolley road went through Bradley's bridge, near Whiteshoro, and 17 passengers were precipitated into the Erie canal. Miss Mary Brady, of this city, was the only person killed. Several were injured.

The Strike Settled.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The strike of the employes of the Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co. was settled Sunday and the men returned to work at the usual time Monday morning.

CIPHER CABLE

Supposed to be Spain's Reply Accepting the Terms of

Peace. Received at the French Embassy This Morning — Require Some Time to Decipher it.

Special to The News.

Washington D. C., Aug. 8.—Early this morning a cipher cable was received at the French Embassy. It is supposed to be Spain's reply, accepting the terms of peace proposed by the United States. Some time will be required to decipher it and a formal presentation of the reply will be made to the president to-day or to-morrow.

LATEST.

Special to The News:

Madrid, Aug. 8.—The Liberal says Spain accepts the United States' conditions ad referendum, believing that it is not authorized to cede territory without a vote of Cortez. If McKinley objects, Cortez will be convened this month. A fresh note from McKinley, replying to Spain's message of submission, is expected during the course of this week. Continuing, the Liberal expresses its opinion that certain passages of Spain's reply may lead to an exchange of cable messages of a critical nature, possibly creating fresh difficulties.

London, Aug. 8.—Lloyds regard the report of a transatlantic steamer at Belle Isle without foundation.

Tampa, Aug. 7.—Early this morning a mob attempted to rescue three negro teamsters who are incarcerated in jail here. The armed guard ordered them to desist but the mob opened fire on the jail. A volley was poured into the crowd from the upper story, several shots taking effect. The wounded were carried away by their comrades and the raid was unsuccessful.

GENERAL MILES

Pushing the Campaign in Puerto Rico Regardless of Prospect of Peace.

Special to the News:

Washington, D. C., Aug. 8.—General Miles is pushing the campaign in Puerto Rico regardless of the prospect of peace.

New York, Aug. 8.—The first section of the Sixth cavalry arrived at Jersey City at 4 o'clock this morning, and was transferred by the ferry to Mantauk Point.

HOBSON

Calls on Admiral Cervera and Thanked Him for Courtesies Extended While a Prisoner at Santiago.

Special to The News

Annapolis, Aug. 7.—Hobson, who is here, will call upon Cervera to-day, thanking him for the courtesies extended to him and other members of the Merrimac crew when prisoners at Santiago.

SIGNAL CORPS,

Which Has Been Stationed at Chickamauga, Left This Morning for Newport News.

Special to The News:

Chickamauga, Aug. 7.—After a nine mile march to Ringgold, Ga., this morning the signal corps, which has been stationed here, left on a special train for Newport News.

FAMOUS AUTHOR DEAD.

Special to The News.

London, Aug. 7.—Geo. Ebers, the famous author of Egyptologist, is dead.

SPAIN'S ANSWER.

Only a Few Unessential Changes in the American Demands Are Asked for by the Dons.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing Sunday says:

"The answer of the Spanish government declares that Spain can not discuss the American proposals but only accepts them, because they are imposed on her by force. Only a few unessential changes in the American demands were asked for and it is not expected that President McKinley will refuse them.

"A commission composed of Spaniards and Americans will decide the question of the Cuban debt, the dates and manner of evacuating Cuba and Porto Rico and the protection of Spaniards and Spanish interests in these places. The commissioners will also decide whether Spain is to be allowed to withdraw her artillery and the remainder of her arms and ammunition from the colonies, while the question of the future of the Philippines will be settled by the same body.

"Treaty will be signed subject to approval by the cortes, which will be convoked immediately. The cabinet council Sunday night will appoint Spanish commissioners to meet the Americans to arrange as to the future of the Philippines and other details."

UNOFFICIAL

Is the Report That the Bombardment of San Juan

Has Begun—Not Certain That Spain's Reply Has Been Received—French Ambassador Refuses to Confirm or Deny.

Special to The News.

Washington, Aug. 7.—There is an unofficial report that the bombardment of San Juan has begun. It is not absolutely certain that Spain's reply has been received. The French ambassador refuses to confirm or deny. A dispatch from Paris says Spain's reply has been forwarded to the United States.

HAWAIIAN COMMISSIONERS

Reach San Francisco and Sail Wednesday on the Mariposa.

Special to The News.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The Hawaiian commissioners have arrived here and will sail Wednesday on the Mariposa.

MISS JESSIE SCHLEY.
(American Girl Now in Madrid on a Mission of Peace.)

Army Movements in Porto Rico.

PONCE, Porto Rico, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 8.—Gen. Wilson has moved the headquarters of his division from Ponce to Juana Diaz. Gen. Schwan, with the 11th regular infantry and two batteries moved Sunday through Yauco toward Mayaguez. Gen. Brooke is moving north from Guayama with 10,000 men.

ABBREVIATED TELEGRAMS.

The Madrid correspondent of the Temps says: The cabinet council Sunday morning discussed the question of assembling the cortes, but no decision was reached as the ministers desire to ascertain if the United States considers the approval of parliament necessary to the definite signing of the treaty of peace.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin said Sunday night that, while no definite information had been received by the war department concerning the steamer Gussie, reported lost off the southwest coast of Cuba, he was reasonably sure the vessel was safe. She was sent to Santiago with supplies and from there was to go to Porto Rico with ordnance stores for the army of invasion.

War department officials are entirely satisfied with the progress so far made toward the shipment to Spain of Gen. Toral's army surrendered at Santiago. The vessels which are to be used for this purpose are now on the way to Santiago and, barring accidents, they are expected to arrive there about the 13th inst., when the troops will be embarked as rapidly as possible and proceed at once to Spain.

ARE CLEANING UP.

The Streets and Alleys of Santiago Being Put in a Better Sanitary Condition.

THE CITY BECOMING AMERICANIZED.

A Daily Paper, the Espectador, Started July 28, Printed McKinley's Proclamation to Cubans in Spanish.

Another, Printed in Spanish and English, Expected Soon—The City is Filling Up With Enterprising Americans Ready for Business.

Special to The News:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 27.—The dirty condition of this city, the heaps of foul refuse that encumber the streets, the maladorous alleys any byways, the lack of sanitary arrangements and drainage of any description are all matters that will require remedying if this is to become an American city. It should be remembered that the weeks of blockade, the fear of bombardment, the scarcity of food and the general demoralization existing in a besieged town have done much to add to the conditions of filth and poor sanitation that normally prevail. For generations the people have lived regardless of the first rules of hygiene, the lower classes are ignorant of all precautionary measures, and it is not surprising when our American officers issue an order through the civil governor of Santiago stating that all houses must be at once thoroughly cleaned, inside and out, the order is disregarded.

Orders are constantly issued to the people to report at once the death of any one in their household, and threats of fine and enforced labor as a punishment carry little weight. Extreme measures will have to be taken to bring about a proper condition of affairs in this respect, and it will take many months of example and stringent enforcement of regulations to bring the people to an observance of what is clearly best for their health.

In the military hospital of the city there were, on July 26, 563 cases of the prevalent malarial fever; 121 cases of dysentery; 86 cases of diarrhoea; 274 cases of acnemia and 19 cases of yellow fever. The yellow fever cases are all among the Spanish soldiers. A week ago there were six cases of this fever, and among the total of 19 cases there have been six deaths since the American occupation: Sixteen of the wounded Spanish soldiers in the hospital have died since the United States troops took possession of the town. To the city of Santiago there is this advantage from the rains of the wet season: The water rushes down the steep streets and sweeps away all manner of refuse and rubbish. Flushing streets as the rains do is like flushing the sewers in an American city.

Since July 16 until July 23 the city was without a daily paper. On July 23 the Espectador made its first appearance and printed the full Spanish text of President McKinley's proclamation to the people of Cuba. The Espectador is running a series of articles on New York city, this subject being supposedly of prime interest to its readers at this time. A three-column article on the inscriptions of the Egyptian obelisk in Central park appears in the last issue, and the publisher promises the declaration of the independence of the United States in the near future.

The Espectador enjoys the distinction of being the only Spanish paper published in this island free of Spanish censorship.

A newspaper printed in Spanish and English is promised soon, and Company F, of the 33d Michigan volunteer infantry, has brought out a paper called Company F Enterprise, which is the first American paper published in the city of Santiago de Cuba.

Already the enterprising American is present. There is around town a ragged man with a smattering of Spanish who has turned several dollars by buying up swords and machetes from Spaniards and the city pawnshops to sell them again to American relic hunters. There is the man with the capital to invest who awaits but a sure and remunerative opportunity, and there is the man who buys up bargains in American horse flesh from sick or wounded officers going home, hoping to sell the animals at a profit. The first steamer from the United States has brought many men to look over this new field for business opportunities, and there will be American sharpness and enterprise pitted against the Cuban and Spaniard. If Santiago prospers and money is easy there will be a good field here for the gambler and his outfit, if the laws will allow him to operate. With prosperity and a good hotel there is promise in Santiago of a wide open town that will be a sure attraction to men of a certain stamp.

The arrival of so many strangers in Santiago during the last two weeks has taxed the town's accommodations, which were never ample, to the utmost. The lack of anything like proper hotels and restaurants will continue to be a detriment to the city until some one with a knowledge of what Americans want steps in and opens a hotel.

There is much talk of the exorbitant prices charged by storekeepers for clothing, food and drink. Prices are three and four times as high as they should be. Shopkeepers are charging at the rate of two American dollars for what sold formerly for one silver Spanish dollar. It has been found necessary to ordain that bread shall not be sold for more than 20 cents silver a pound and the announcement that there will be established soon an American bakery, to sell bread at prices prevailing in New York, is received with delight.

THREE KILLED

In a Railroad Wreck at Canton, Mass., This Morning.

In Addition to the Killed a Number of Mail Clerks Were Injured—Train Jumped the Track.

Special to The News:

Canton, Mass., Aug. 8.—Three men were killed and a number of mail clerks severely injured at Canton Junction this morning by an express and mail special, enroute from New York to Boston, jumping the track.

SECRETARY DAY,

According to a Rumor, Will Soon Tender His Resignation.

Special to The News:

Washington, Aug. 7.—Diplomatic circles were disturbed to-day by the report that Secretary of State Day would resign. It is impossible to verify the rumor this morning. He has no liking for official life and his resignation, now that he has received a measure of glory from his connection with the Spanish war, would not cause surprise.

COMMANDER C. C. TODD.
(Called by His Admirers the "Dewey of Manzanillo.")

DAILY REPORT.

Gen. Shafter Informs the War Department of the Health of His Command at Santiago on August 8.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Gen. Shafter's daily report to the war department of the health of his command at Santiago, as bulletined by Adjt. Gen. Corbin Sunday night, follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 7.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington:

Sanitary report for August 6, total number sick, 3,681; total number fever cases, 2,638; total number new cases fever, 431; total number fever cases returned to duty, 477; deaths August 5, Private M. W. Desmond, Company L, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private Dallas Tannay, Company K, 34th Michigan, marlaial fever. August 6, Private George P. McLaughlin, Company B, 9th Massachusetts, typhoid fever; Private J. A. Lewis, Company B, 25th infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private A. J. Grills, Company H, 34th Michigan, typhoid fever; Maj. M. J. O'Connor, 9th Massachusetts, pernicious malarial fever; Corp. Albert E. Koch, Company A, 2d infantry, pernicious remittent fever; Private Burton Salisbury, Company B, 21st infantry, chronic diarrhoea; Private Anthony Massa, Company A, 7th infantry, thermic fever.

SHAFTER, Major General.

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THE CONDITIONS IN MANILA

AS THEY WERE BEFORE THE AMERICAN EXPEDITION ARRIVED.

Communication with the shore is easy, thanks to the permission of Admiral Dewey, who has shown most remarkable powers of administration under anomalous circumstances. It must be understood that Spanish rule still prevails, and that there are about 13,000 troops in the capital. It is said that the government has enrolled about 100,000 volunteers, but this, I take it, is brag. It would mean that it had reinforced the insurgents with that number of men. So runs a Manila letter to the Baltimore Sun. Here, then, is Dewey, with his small squadron, not only overawing the heavy odds of Spanish troops, but in possession of the harbor and preventing the arrival of supplies. Hunger, or rather famine, will render any man desperate, but, although there is some stealing and robbery, yet the city is kept in remarkably good order, but only on account of Dewey's presence.

It is, however, not safe for a stranger to perambulate the almost deserted streets, and more dangerous, of course, to go openly as an American correspondent. Letters of introduction from Shanghai friends to an old and wealthy German resident left the impression that I am here in the interest of a German paper, and I have taken excellent care not to destroy that illusion. The consequence is that the Spanish officers to whom I have been introduced talked with freedom. It is impossible not to marvel at the ignorance manifested by them.

A walk through the business part of the city has a depressing influence. The Plaza del Padre Moraga and the Rosario are deserted save for the swaggering, fierce-looking Spanish officer, who has not yet realized that Othello's occupation is gone. These officers, one and all, are convinced that Europe will interfere to prevent the despoiling of Spain. They talk of kindred races, and in the same breath mention the absolute certainty of German intervention. It is all nonsense, of course, for although Germany would by no means object to secure these rich colonies, the attitude of England is such that no European power will dare obstruct Admiral Dewey's measures. I only mention the tenor of these conversations to show that all self-reliance of the Spaniards is utterly gone.

I doubt very much if our troops will have to fight, notwithstanding the fact that the very existence of the Spaniards is at stake. There is no ghost of a doubt that every inhabitant of Manila, excepting those who boast of being born in Spain' is an insurgent or a sympathizer not talk to me, being suspicious of the company I frequent, but I can readily account for the hatred prevailing against all that is Spanish.

Native Philipinos, residing in Madrid, expressed their grievances in an address to the Spanish people. It contains extracts from the Philippine budget for the last administrative year (1896-97) and enumerates the following crying complaints. Quoting from the budget it states that the Philippine treasury pays a heavy contribution to the general expenses of the government at Madrid; pays pensions to the duke de Veragua (our guest during the Columbian exposition) and the marquis of Bedmar, besides those of the sultans and native chiefs of the islands of Sulu and Mindanao; it provides for the entire cost of the Spanish consulates at Pekin, Tokio, Hongkong, Singapore, Saigon, Yokohama and Melbourne; for the staff and material of the minister of the colonies, including the purely ornamental council of the Philippines; the expenses of supporting the colony of Fernando Po, in Africa, and all the pensions and retiring allowances of the civil and military employes who have served in the Philippines, amounting to the sum of $1,160,000 a year.

What a milch cow these islands have been to the Spaniards! What a host of ignorant, idle hidalgos have fattened upon the huge sums diverted from the unfortunate workers.

And what has Spain done in return? The document from which I translate this states the facts with scathing bluntness: "More than $17,000,000 is the amount consigned in the Philippine budget for that year, but not a penny is allowed for public buildings, and only $8,000 for scientific studies indispensible repairs, rivers and canals, while the amount set apart for religious purposes and clergy for baptisms, marriages, sale of indulgences, papal bulls and scapularies, which exceed the government allowances. The magnificent sum of $40,400 is set apart as a subvention to railway companies and new projects of railways, but the college for Franciscan monks in Spain and the transportation of priests comes in for $55,000!"

It seems really as if the world had gone back three centuries and as if we were living in the time of Philip II., after whom the islands were named. Six thousand dollars for all new improvements, yet the choir of the Manila cathedral receives $4,000, and $60,000 is set apart for the support of the cathedral. Public instruction, including naval, scientific, technical, and art schools, must be maintained at a gross expense of $60,000, and from this pittance museums, libraries, the observatory and a special chair in the University of Madrid must be paid. Add to this the squeezing and peculation of every Spanish official from the governor general down to the lowest alguacil, and it is no wonder that these people, robbed right and left of the fruits of their toil, hate the Spaniard and will have no more of Spanish rule.

I acknowledge that I was not predisposed in favor of our good friend and ally Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, or Gen. Aguinaldo, as he is known to fame. The fact cannot be denied, nor does he attempt to deny it, that he received $800,000 from Gov. Gen. Prime de Rivera and that he refused to share with his fellow insurgents, as had been understood. But Gen. Aguinaldo is helping to make history, and I was anxious to obtain for your readers a true account of this man and the role he has played in his island home. The information I secured is rather favorable to him, the more so since my informants, old residents of Manila, did not manifest very friendly feelings for the leader of the insurgents. I have taken every possible means to verify the account.

In the latter part of last year the insurgents held the mountains, while the Spaniards were masters of the principal towns and villages on the coast. Gen. Primo de Rivera understood that an end must be made to this condition of affairs, and by means of two well-to-do natives whom he dispatched to Aguinaldo at Biacna-Bato, entered into negotiations with the insurgent leader. A council was held and the insurgents agreed to lay down their arms on the following conditions:

First—The expulsion or secularization of the religious orders and the abolition of all the official vetoes of these orders in civil affairs.

Second—A general amnesty for all rebels and guarantees for their personal security and from the vengeance of the friars and parish priests after returning to their homes.

Third—Radical reforms to curtail the glaring abuses in the administration.

Fourth—Freedom of the press to denounce official corruption and blackmailing.

Fifth—Representation in the Spanish parliament.

Sixth—Abolition of the iniquitous system of secret deportations of political suspects.

Does not the simple enumeration of these conditions of peace condemn the colonial system of Spain? And in accepting these conditions did not the governor general admit that the abuses existed? For Gov. Gen. Primo de Rivera did agree, but insisted that the leaders should leave the country. To provide them with means of living, since all their property had been confiscated or destroyed, the government paid them $800,000.

So far all was well. But when peace was restored and the insurgent leaders had left, Spain's governor general refused to execute any and all the conditions agreed upon, playing the same trick that had been successful with the Cubans after the peace of Zanjon, signed by Martinez Campos. More than that: No sooner had arms been laid down than the religious orders commenced to persecute those insurgents who had not been able to leave, trump up imaginary charges against them, and have them arrested.

Aguinaldo and his associates had left for Hongkong, and the former continued on to Singapore, where Spanish agents tried pretty hard to get hold of him. Even before the war with America broke out it seems that he had decided to revive the insurrection, Spain's violation of the agreement absolving him. On the 24th of April Aguinaldo met the Hon. E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul general, in the presence of Messrs. Howard W. Bray, Aguinaldo's private secretary; J. Leyba, Col. M. H. del Pinar and Dr. Marceline Santos.

In this interview Aguinaldo described the causes and incidents of the last rebellion, and, in case of war, explained the nature of the co-operation he could give, while he promised to maintain order and to conduct the war on civilized principles. He declared his ability to establish a responsible government on liberal principles, and that he would be willing to accept for Luzon the same terms as the United States intend giving to Cuba.

Consul Pratt communicated by telegraph with Admiral Dewey, at whose request Aguinaldo left Singapore for Hongkong on April 26. Since then Aguinaldo has done some fighting; he has given evidence of pluck and ability, and thus far he has kept his agreement. He has certainly great influence and a host of followers among the Philippines.

Aguinaldo's scheme is a republic, with himself as president, and in this scheme he thinks he has Admiral Dewey's support. But, although the Americans here received the insurgent leader kindly, gave him two modern field pieces, 300 rifles and plenty of ammunition, Dewey has proved himself too subtle a diplomat to commit either himself or the government to any wild scheme. Fancy a republic of some 8,000,000 people, of whom one-half are savages, and the rest, not more than about 50,000 excepted, with such civilization as Spain chose to impart. Of these 4,000,000 not more than 2 per cent can read. The Spaniards and Philipinos, that is, natives of the Philippines of Spanish parents, number perhaps 100,000. To establish a republican form of government under these circumstances would mean to plunge them at once into barbarism.

I have mentioned Admiral Dewey's ability as an administrator and diplomat. While maintaining a most vigorous blockade he willingly gave permission to a delegation of British and German merchants to remove their families to Cavite. He ordered that place to be made sanitary and placed Consul Williams in charge. The consequence is that wealthy Manila families, like that of the Cortes, have placed all their houses in Cavite at Dewey's disposal. He has made himself exceedingly popular among the British shipmasters. Instead of carrying on with the absolutism of a conqueror he has aided and facilitated their business so far as it did not interfere with his duties. His praise is in every port in the far East; and when he was in need of coal these shipmasters sold him 3,000 tons, so that he was well supplied.

In the meanwhile Manila papers, all of which are under government control, try to keep up courage by all sorts of lying and sensational reports. They maintain still that the Baltimore was so damaged in the late battle that the American admiral decided to scuttle her. The latest issue contains a proclamation from the archbishop stating that four Spanish battleships are on their way out, and that God has informed him that in the next engagement the armies of the most Christian Spain will be victorious. This church dignitary is doing his utmost to revive the religious wars of the sixteenth century.

I stated before that I do not think our boys will have to fight in order to capture Manila. My reasons are twofold. The vigorous blockade maintained by Dewey has rendered provisions scarce, and while the Spanish officers may swagger, fighting on an empty stomach needs great moral stamina. They are, besides, doing their level best to alienate the Philippinos. After enrolling a number of volunteers, promising high pay—sometimes as high as a dollar (Mexican)—besides food and clothing, they give nothing, and a sharp rising of these volunteers is expected shou'd the Americans decide upon a siege or a bombardment. Horseflesh sells here now at $1.50 (Mexican) per pound, and other provisions are in proportion. The city would surrender at once, and gladly, were it not for the religious orders.

They Glory O'er the Gloucester.

Harold Frederic, in his London cable letter to the New York Times, says: "Nothing else in the war, not even the heroic sinking of the Merrimac, interested and delighted the great bulk of English people so much as Lieut. Commander Wainwright's extraordinary performance with the Gloucester. English naval history is enormous in bulk and thickly studded with remarkable achievements, but it contains nothing at all resembling this. People talk about it endlessly, with mingled amusement and wonder. Doubtless they enjoy it the more because it completes and emphasizes the discomfiture of the group of solemnly omniscient newspaper naval experts who made such goats of themselves in the London press at the beginning of the war. Practically everything these wise folk said has been falsified by events, but in nothing else were they so conspicuously wrong as about the Spanish torpedo boat destroyers. According to these so-called experts, these terrible destroyers quite made up for Spanish inferiority in battleships. Some were content to say that they equalized the naval forces of the two combatants. Others insisted that they put America at a disadvantage. These, being a country where everything naval is of intense naval interest, the general public not only read, but remembered these predictions, and there were even founded upon them public complaints that the British admiralty did not hasten to build more of these marvelous destroyers. Then comes the grotesque anti-climax of a converted yacht taken by surprise, engaging two of them single-handed, dismantling and chasing them in half-sinking helplessness upon the rocks. John Bull could not have smiled more richly if Wainwright bore the queen's commission."

Coveted Contributions.

Mr. Gladstone's contributions were for many years greatly coveted by English and American editors, says the Bookman. The way to gain his consent was to suggest to him a subject on which his mind was busy. For his papers on the "Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," which appeared in Good Words and the American Sunday School Times, he received £200 each. He has accepted as little for a signed article as £70, but perhaps the average price was £200, a price well within the value of the contribution, provided the subject was popular. From his books he could not have derived very much income, their circulation being in most cases comparatively limited. Of the "Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," however, more than 11,000 copies have been sold, and some of his pamphlets, though not the latest, have had very large circulations. Mr. Gladstone was much disappointed at the comparatively small sale of his great edition of Butler.

THE SUMMER BELLE'S ATTIRE FOR THE AUGUST GARDEN PARTY.

Rustling Togs That Show the Lithe and Graceful Figure to Perfection.

As the summer progresses, the chief concern in the country is how to entertain one's friends in an informal and friendly manner. Luncheons and tea parties are getting rather tiresome, therefore the general order of the day in large country houses are garden parties or afternoon fetes of some sort which may be held out of doors and to which a number of friends may be invited to spend a pleasant afternoon and sometimes evening as well.

A large lawn, with spreading trees, beneath which are scattered numerous seats, are the first requisites, while strings of gayly hued Japanese lanterns, strung from tree to tree tend to give a very pretty effect in the evening. If a band is available it also adds much to the cheerfulness of the occasion, and when the lawn is very even and the weather permits, dancing on the grass in the evening is often indulged in. A couple of games which do not require too much exertion, such as tennis and croquet are also usually provided.

Many hostesses receive their guests in the house. This, however, rather detracts from the spirit of the occasion, and it is much better to receive out doors or on the piazza. In serving refreshments a pretty idea is to have one large table and several smaller ones set out beneath the trees and decorated with flowers in some pretty color scheme. Cold dishes only are served at these fetes, such as sandwiches of every description, salads, fancy cakes, fruits and ices and for beverages, claret cup, iced tea, lemonade and many other cool drinks are appropriate. It is possible for an ingenious hostess to get up many dainty dishes, and quite a number of little innovations may be introduced to give an original touch to the repast.

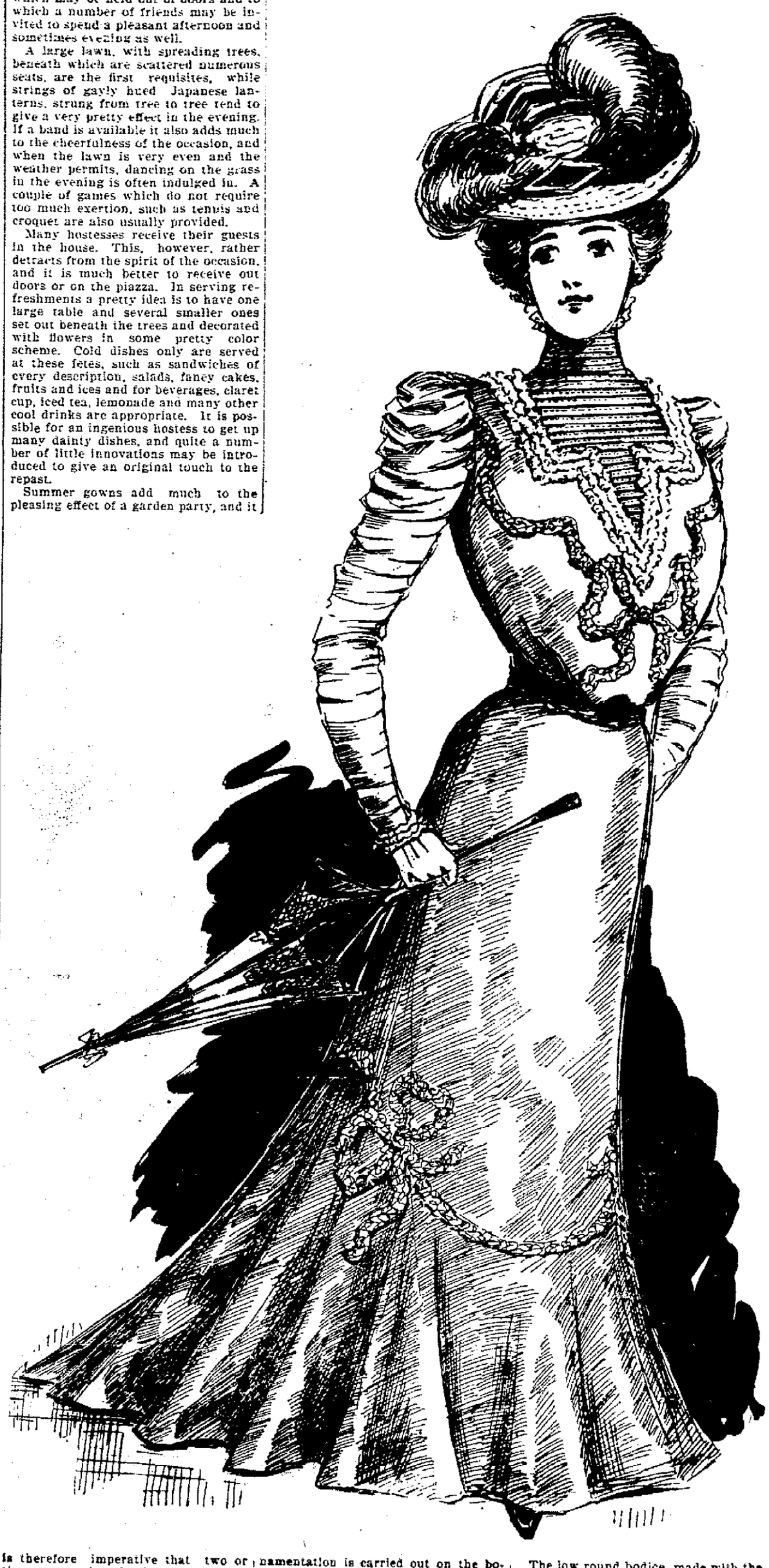
Summer gowns add much to the pleasing effect of a garden party, and it is therefore imperative that two or three appropriate frocks should be included in the modern summer wardrobe. Silk, grenadine, crepe de chine, mousselaine de sole, nun's veiling and all the diaphanous and transparent materials are employed in these gowns with charming results. As hats are always donned with garden party gowns, the most appropriate covering for the head is a large picture hat of black or white straw or one of those dainty conceits in tulle or chiffon made on a wire frame and entirely trimmed with fine roses, with long streamers of the filmy material tied loosely beneath the chin.

Some of the loveliest toilets are fashioned of crepe de chine, and certainly nothing lends itself so admirably to the clinging and flowing lines which are now so much in vogue as this dainty fabric.

A charming frock worn recently at an afternoon reception by an attractive blonde, is built of pale rose colored crepe. The skirt made with a deep flounce, quit narrow in front, but running up in the back to within a few inches of the belt, is adorned at the foot with a band of deep cream Point de Venise lace. This same mode of ornamentation is carried out on the bodice, which is a high necked, round waist of the crepe, with tight fitting sleeves, trimmed at the top with triple epaulets. Heavy cream satin ribbon form the stock collar and the long, flowing sash. A hat of black leghorn, embellished with ribbon and pink roses, together with a billowy parasol of white chiffon completes a very chic and fetching costume.

It would be impossible to enumerate all the transparent ethereal fabrics which are popular this summer. Suffice it to say therefore that all gowns of thin materials from muslin to the finest mousselaines are particularly appropriate for all out of door functions. Fine organdie muslins are quite reasonable at this season of the year and make extremely fetching garden party gowns.

A pretty miss at one of these midsummer functions was charmingly gowned in a dress of sheer white batiste, made over yellow lawn. The front gore was perfectly plain, while on each side, from the belt down, extended three rows of gathered Swiss embroidery in the form of cascades, which garniture continued at the foot around the back of the skirt.



The low round bodice, made with the popular guimp effect, was adorned with a bertha of fine lace, while the yoke was outlined with yellow taffeta ribbon forming rosettes on the shoulders. A sash of yellow taffeta encircled the waist, and was tied at the side with loops and long ends which reached to the foot of the skirt. A hat of white mull, trimmed with yellow rosebuds and ribbon was donned on this occasion and completed a very effective toilet.

An almost indispensable accessory in the garden party outfit is a dainty parasol, and this summer there are certainly some beautiful designs. Mousselaine de soie in ruches or ruffles is the most popular trimming, while lovely conceits made entirely of tucks are much in vogue. Plain silk parasols with rows of insertion let in are very pretty.

—Florence Healy.

A Creepy Clock.

Perhaps the strangest of all clocks is to be found in India, being one in possession of a Hindu Prince. Close to the dial of an ordinary-looking clock is a large gong hung on poles, while underneath, scattered on the ground is a pile of artificial human skulls, ribs, legs, and arms, the whole number of bones in the pile being equal to the number of bones in twelve human skeletons. When the hands of the clock indicate the hour of one, the number of bones needed to form a complete human skeleton come together with a snap; by some mechanical contrivance the skeleton springs up, seizes a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, strikes one blow. This finished, it returns to the pile and again falls to pieces. When two o'clock arrives, two skeletons get up, and strike, while at the hour of noon and midnight the entire heap springs up in the shape of twelve skeletons, and strikes, each one after the other, a blow on the gong, and then falls to pieces, as before.

Professional and Business Cards.

HOTELS.

Brunt's Florentine Hotel, opposite C., H. & D. depot. Hotel and Restaurant. Popular prices. 25 elegantly furnished rooms.

The New Cambridge, opp. P. Ft. W. & C., C. H. & D., L. E. & W. and Lima Northern stations, A. S. Manhard, Prop. Popular prices.

The Harrod, E. Market street, Lima, Ohio. Open all hours. Rates, $2. Steam heat and electric lights. J. W. H. Altleberger, Prop.

INSURANCE.

O. F. Kemmer & Co., General Insurance Agents, room 1 Wise Block, Lima, O.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER.

J. C. Musser, Livery, Hack and Transfer line, No. 19 southwest corner Public Square. Telephone 46, both lines.

DENTISTS.

Dr. McIndoo fills teeth painlessly by electricity. Both 'phones. Cincinnati Block.

PIANO TEACHERS.

Lynn B. Dann, Teacher of Piano and Theory. Studio, rooms 11 and 12, over City Book Store.

PIANO TUNERS.

C. F. Woolery, tuner and repairer of pianos. Satisfaction guaranteed. 423 North Main.

Five hundred stoves wanted to store by the City Truck and Storage House. Household goods moved. E. Stickney, 426 S. Main street. New 'phone 186.

TAILORS.

Joseph Bletzacker, Merchant Tailor, rooms 8 and 9 Sutherthwaite block, for your spring suit or trouser-.

J. W. McDonald, the Tailor, Telephone for Contatorium. No. 306 N. Main street.

Call on the Lima Ice & Coal Company for Pure Spring Water Ice. 'Phones 164 or 451.

UPHOLSTERING

Neatly done by John Reuthe, at 113 East North Street, Lima, Ohio.

WATCHMAKER.

Ches. Tucker, Watchmaker. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. No. 117 East High, opp. Hoover Bros.

BANKS.

The Commercial Bank, Samuel A. Baxter & Sons, Lima, Ohio. Bonds, Mortgages, Investments, General Banking.

CHEAP CASH GROCERY.

We have a nice stock of staple and fancy groceries at lowest prices. Country produce a specialty. Give us a call. Tabler & Zimmerman, 201 South Main street. 'Phone 19.

DAIRY STATIONS.

J. H. Berryman, dairy products of all kinds. Free delivery. New 'Phone 195. 109 West Market street.

EAT BOWERS' BREAD.

It is always the best. It needs no false claims to attract attention to it.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT SURGEONS.

Dr. A. F. Knisely, Eye, Ear and Throat Surgeon, rooms 3 and 4, Cincinnati Block, Lima, Ohio. Bell Telephone 482. No charge for examination.

FLORIST.

Mrs. E. E. Rogers, Florist. Designing a specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers daily. 'Phone 196. 104 West Market street, Lima, O.

FURNITURE, ETC., WANTED.

Highest prices paid for second hand furniture, carpets, stoves, watches and jewelry and cast-off Gents' clothing. Bargains in second hand goods and safes at 128 east Market St. Give me a call and be convinced. A. R. Atkinson.

HATTERS.

Geo. R. Christie, manufacturer and renovator of Men's Hats. Silk Hats remodeled. Silk and Stiff Hats to order. 127 E. High st.

OLD RELIABLE MUSICAL REPAIRER.

All kinds of musical instruments repaired and tuned, and work guaranteed. Filling violin bows a specialty. C. W. Vogle, 109 E. North St.

LOCAL TIME CARD.

C., H. & D. R. R.

In effect July 10, 1898 at 4:45 o'clock a. m

No.			
	SOUTH.		
7	arrives daily		2:27 a m
7	leaves "		2:32 a m
11	" "	except Sunday	5:45 a m
1	arrives "	" "	9:30 a m
1	leaves "	" "	9:45 a m
5	arrives "		12:20 p m
5	leaves "		12:35 p m
3	arrives "		4:00 p m
3	leaves "		4:05 p m
13	arrives "		9:50 p m
61	Sunday only, leaves		7:18 a m
	NORTH.		
2	arrives daily, except Sunday		8:20 a m
2	leaves " " "		8:25 a m
14	leaves "		5:35 a m
6	arrives "		11:10 p m
6	leaves "		11:55 p m
4	arrives "	except Sunday	4:30 p m
4	leaves "	" "	4:35 p m
10	arrives "	" "	9:00 p m
12	arrives "		1:25 a m
12	leaves "		1:35 a m
60	Sunday only, arrives		7:10 a m
60	" " leaves		7:18 a m
62	" " arrives		10:20 p m

P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.

New Time Card, taking Effect June 26, 1898.

No.		
	EAST FROM LIMA.	
4.	Daily	7:45 a m
6.	Daily	8:20 a m
36.	Daily except Sunday	11:25 a m
20.	Daily except Sunday	3:15 p m
8.	Daily	9:30 p m
2.	Daily	10:50 p m
	WEST FROM LIMA	
15.	Daily	2:00 a m
5.	Daily	3:35 a m
33.	Daily except Sunday	9:50 a m
9.	Daily	2:50 p m
35.	Daily except Sunday	6:10 p m

D. & L. N. R. R.

No.		
	GOING NORTH.	
6	Vestibuled express, daily ex. Sun.	11:30 a.m
2	Daily	6:15 a.m
8	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	6:43 p.m
	GOING SOUTH.	
9	leaves daily, Napoleon and Bellefontaine accommodation	7:15 a.m
1	Daily ex. Sunday	1:22 p.m
3	Express, daily ex. Sunday	7:45 p.m
7	Sunday only	12:20 a.m

ERIE R. R.

In effect June, 26, 1898.

No.	WEST.	DEPART
5	Vestibule limited, daily for Chicago and the West	11:33 a m
3	Pacific express, daily for Chicago and the West	1:12 a m
1	Express, daily except Sunday, for Chicago and the West	9:10 a m
21	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:00 a m
13	Wells-Fargo lim'd express, daily except Monday	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
8	Vestibule limited, daily for New York and Boston	9:02 p m
2	Express, daily except Sunday	3:24 p m
12	Express, daily for New York	3:41 a m
32	Local freight, daily ex. Sunday	7:30 a m

OHIO SOUTHERN R. R.

In effect May 23, 1898.

TRAINS SOUTH.	TRAINS NORTH.
No. 1 leaves 5:40 a m	No. 2 arrives 11:05 a m
No. 3 leaves 8:30 p m	No. 4 arrives 9:30 p m

Trains Nos. 1 and 3, leaving Lima at 5:45 a. m. and 8:30 p. m., make direct connections for all points south and southeast. Baggage checked through from any residence in Lima to any point on or reached via the Ohio Southern. For further information as to rates, etc., call up city office, 75 Public Square. Telephone 59.

F. E. FISHER,
Gen. Pass. Agt. O. S. Lima, O.

L. E. & W. R. R.

In effect Sept. 5, 1897.

No.		
	WEST.	
1	arrives	9:10 a m
1	depart	9:30 a m
3	arrives	2:25 a m
3	depart	2:45 a m
5	arrives	4:45 p m
129	Minster accommodat'n, leaves	4:50 p m
	EAST.	
6	leaves	7:20 a m
4	arrives	1:25 p m
4	leaves	1:45 p m
2	arrives	7:15 p m
2	leaves	7:30 p m
128	Minster accommoda'n, arrives	8:10 a m

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

HARBORS OF OUR NEW POSSESSION

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COAST OF SANTIAGO PROVINCE.

Perhaps the greatest value to the United States of the territory in Eastern Cuba surrendered by Gen. Toral to Gen. Shafter lies in its ports and harbors. The high mountain ranges, where health may be found, the picturesque streams, the water falls and the fertile valleys are all of secondary importance when compared with the excellent harbors into which fleets may steam and anchor, secure from molestation while fitting out, loading and handling cargo. The eastern extremity of the surrendered territory, which is also the eastern extremity of Cuba, says the New York Herald, is known to navigators as Cape Maysi. It juts out boldly into the Windward passage, which separates Cuba from Haiti, fifty miles distant.

The greater number of ships bound for the Caribbean sea sight Cape Maysi, a long, low point, covered with brushwood; but two miles to the westward the land rises in three steps to a height of 1,850 feet, and then gradually slopes up to the eastern summit of the Cobre mountains.

The peaks of this mountain chain form excellent landmarks, visible to a ship a long way off. A notable one is the Anvil, so called from its shape. It is twenty-seven miles back from Maysi, and four miles from Port Baracoa, for which it is a good guide.

On Cape Maysi there is a circular lighthouse, from which is exhibited a fixed white light at an elevation of 125 feet; it is supposed to be visible nearly seventeen miles.

Cape Maysi light is about forty miles from Santiago. About fifteen miles further along on the northeastern coast is Yumuri anchorage, where many anchor in eleven fathoms of water, though there is no shelter from northerly winds. The Yumuri river runs through a great break in the mountains and empties into the sea at this anchorage.

Within five miles of Yumuri is Port Mata, which is only fit for small vessels. The same is true of Port Boma, two or three miles further along. At both these places good water, wood and fresh supplies can ordinarily be obtained.

All along this northeast coast of Cuba the shores are high and rocky, with mountain peaks close by. The water is very deep and the approach, on the main, free from dangers, but the prevailing winds and precipitous shores make a landing impossible in most parts and extremely hazardous in the few shallow open bays, where sand instead of rock can be found.

Within a distance of five miles from Port Boma lies Miel Bay and anchorage, at that part of the coast where the Miel river empties into the sea. Here the rocky coast ceases and a sandy beach follows, extending west for a mile to the foot of Fort Matachin, of the town of Baracoa.

Miel bay is nearly a mile in breadth and is somewhat sheltered from easterly winds. Ships can anchor in six fathoms of water within four hundred yards of the shore. This anchorage is often sought by sailing vessels wishing to communicate with Baracoa, but not desiring to sail there.

Port Baracoa may be readily found, as stated above, by the Yunque de Baracoa, or Anvil, four miles back from the entrance. This is a steep and flat-topped mountain nearly 1,900 feet high. It may be seen at a distance of forty miles. It is partly covered with vegetation and there are some white and red spots in the rocks of which it is composed, visible at some distance. It is a most useful landmark and cannot be mistaken for any other mountain.

The shores of Port Baracoa are bounded by a sandbank, which considerably contracts the anchorage. It is exposed to the prevailing winds, which thrown in a heavy sea, but vessels can anchor in safety close up to the town in five fathoms of water.

The population numbers about six thousand. There is a good hospital on the hill and there are several fortifications. The port is the center of a large fruit trade. Remittent fever is at times prevalent at Baracoa, but the place, owing to its exposed position, is generally healthful.

Fresh meat and fish can be had at all times, and large quantities of fruit are exported to the United States. There is telegraphic communication to Havana and to Santiago, and there is a lighthouse with a fixed white light fifty feet above the sea which may be seen nine miles. Altogether, Baracoa is a very desirable place to operate from against Puerto Rico, five hundred miles away.

Port Maravi is the next anchorage, about twenty miles distant from Baracoa. It is fit, however, only for small vessels, because of the narrowness of the fairway.

Next comes Port Taco, fifteen miles to the northwest. This, too, is a small harbor, but is tolerably deep, though the tortuous narrow entrance makes the navigation of the channel very difficult for large ships. Otherwise it is a safe anchorage and a good one.

The remainder of the northern coast, acquired by our government from Toral's surrender is bordered by numerous outlying reefs, to get through which is very difficult, though small vessels of eight and twelve feet draught of water can do so without much danger if they know the way. The only port of any consequence along this fringed coast of twenty miles is Tanamo.

Port Tanamo is the place wher the line of ceded territory terminates. It is a port of considerable extent, though studded with small islets, between which are deep channels. The cut through the reef and the channel into the port are both very narrow and therefore very difficult to be navigated by big ships, but the dangers are easily seen and can be avoided, and the harbor is safe from winds. There appears to be little life or cultivation hereabouts, and nothing of value to be obtained, but the place might be made of importance if necessary.

The coast south of Cape Maysi is exposed to the eastward and there is usually a heavy sea breaking upon it. It should not be closely approached. All along this extreme southern coast the mountain range runs close down along the shore. Three cuts or ravines, Caleta, Caletilla and Jauco, are very conspicuous and serve as excellent landmarks to the seaman. The land down to the water's edge is thickly wooded, and especially so near the Jauco river.

There is an anchorage off Caleta, sheltered by high land from east-southeast round by north to west. Although heavy squalls sometimes cause vessels to drag here this anchorage is very useful, as it is the only one in the vicinity. It is ninety miles east of Santiago and twenty from Cape Maysi.

There are some other anchorages on the way westward toward Baitiqueri, but they are little more than beaches and afford comparatively small protection from wind and sea to a vessel. The coast is very bold and rocky with deep water close to it. High mountains range all all along to very near the shore, with here and there breaks or openings, but no anchorages until Baitiqueri is reached.

Port Baitiqueri lies sixty miles east of Santiago. The entrance between the outer points is nearly 400 yards in breadth, but it narrows to about ninety yards at the inner point, when the harbor opens out to between 400 and 600 yards in breadth and about 1,200 yards in length. It is sheltered by the mountains which surround it.

The port can be readily recognized by the Pan de Azucar, which is about five miles from the entrance. Between the outer entrance points the channel is 100 feet wide, but in the narrowest part it is only fifty feet in breadth, with a depth of twelve feet. Baitiqueri is a fine port.

Fifty miles east of Santiago and ten east of Guantanamo is Port Escondido, or Hidden harbor, which, as its name implies, is very difficult to discover. The entrance lies between two rocky points, about 200 yards apart and is 300 yards long, but the channelway is only about eighty yards wide, with a depth of from four to six fathoms. The interior opens out into an irregular form, with many easily seen small islets scattered about.

The port is sheltered from all winds and is fit for large vessels. There are no settlements in the vicinity, and apparently this good port, fit for deep water ships, serves no purpose.

Guantanamo comes next. It is a port eleven miles long with deep water, well sheltered, in every way a good harbor, as all the world knows since Admiral Sampson captured it and used it as his base of supplies. Many extensive sugar plantations lie in the vicinity. The land is very productive and the place should develop a large lucrative tropical business.

Little need be told of the bay of the land between Acerraderos on the left and Guantanamo on the right of Santiago. Every inch of that coast has been gone over, shelled, shot at, invaded and marched over and its ports have been often described. Santiago is one of the finest harbors in Cuba and the surrounding country is of the richest. Tobacco, sugar, coffee and fruits are cultivated, and nearby iron of good quality is mined. American enterprise probably will greatly develop the resources hereabouts.

A BLOW AT THE POSTOFFICE.

The Coming of Rural Free Delivery Will Deal One.

The rural free delivery of mail is the next modern improvement on the United States programme, says the Kansas City Star. One stage of experiment has been passed and another has been entered upon, and 157 petitions from thirty-five states and territories are on file asking extensions of the service to that number of localities. That settles it. The petitions will be increased indefinitely, and whatever the American people indicate that they want they will sooner or later secure. Rural free delivery means carrying to the citizen at his residence or place of business every letter mailed or received in the United States. This is said to be made the duty of the postoffice department of every country in the world except the United States and the Central and South American states. Of course, we must have all of the facilities that other countries possess.

Doubtless the free delivery system will prove as much of a convenience in the country as in the town, but the change will destroy the dignity and prestige of a great American institution—the postoffice. To go to the postoffice has been considered in this country about the first useful task that infant legs can try, and the journey to the postoffice and back has been among the last occupations of trembling and tottering age. What youth and age will do when they no longer go to the postoffice but the postoffice comes to them, it is hard to conjecture. The postmaster will certainly find his importance diminished when he no longer meets his constituents face to face and hands them their letters and papers at the delivery window, but, instead, from some back office sends them their mail by sleuth messengers.

The postoffice will become the shadow of a shade. It will no longer be the forum, the auditorium, the coliseum of the village, and the "postoffice bookstore" will pass away. Ceasing to be a resort for the procurement of mail, politics will no longer make the postoffice a house of call, nor love appoint it a rendezvous. The social loss to the country will be quite as great as to the town. What will become of the faithful caller from the rural neighborhood who, after inquiring for "our folks," proceeds to demand the mail of all the Browns, Joneses and Robinsons in the school district?

There is no rose without its thorn. We are to have the universal free delivery, but with it we lose an excitement, a solace and a recreation.

PRESIDENT AND PRIVATE.

Four Privates at Dinner With President McKinley.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune: An item like the following, from the Washington Times, will be read with surprise by thousands over the seas:

Four private soldiers from Camp Alger took Sunday with the president and Mrs. McKinley at the White House. The guests were: Private Barber, nephew of Mrs. McKinley; Private McKinley, nephew of the president, and two of their camp comrades, all enlisted in the Eighth Ohio regiment, from Canton, the president's home.

The soldiers came in regulation private uniform, with nothing to distinguish them from ordinary recruits, except, perhaps, an unusual tidiness in dress, prompted by the honor and importance of taking dinner with the president.

It will not be so surprising to Americans, for all of us know full well that it was not more than thirty-five years ago that the host at this singular dinner party was in the United States army, dressed just as his guests were dressed at this dinner, and without any distinguishing mark in the way of chevrons or shoulder straps. The president now was a private then, and the private now has a chance to be president thirty or forty years hence. This is one of the consolations and pride of republicanism, and, more than that, the secret of strength, the mainspring of patriotism. The president, who is, by the way, the commander-in-chief of the United States army, is not greater, except for the time being, than the humblest private subject to his command. He recognizes this equality.

Still, it will surprise foreign potentates to learn that four privates of the army dined with the president, though their surprise may be tempered somewhat when they realize that the distinguished host was but a few years back a private himself in the army of the republic, and that his elevation to the greatest elective office in the world is but one of the chances open to every man in the army who has courage, sense, energy and honor.

Underhand William.

Philadelphia Inquirer: What angers the typical American, and he is neither an Anglomaniac nor a German faddist, about the conduct of the German emperor with respect to the Philippines is the underhanded manner in which the latter is endeavoring to secure an advantage on those islands without having the courage to declare his purpose. The Germans are a great people. For many years they have been friendly to this nation, and yet the feeling of irritation toward them is being steadily increased among Americans because of the inexplicable conduct of their erratic ruler. If it is his purpose to interfere in the Philippines let him come out in the open and say so. Such a course, while inviting our hatred, would at least not incite our contempt.

A Well-Seeded Country.

Exchange: Since 1853 the United States government has expended in the distribution of seeds and in the promulgation of statistics concerning them, $3,476,802. The cost of seeds and of statistics on the seed question involves an expenditure now of $150,000 a year. This seed distribution has been provocative of much adverse criticism and a deal of sarcasm; but it still goes on, and is likely to continue indefinitely.

NOTES OF THE WHEEL.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO DEVOTEES OF THE BICYCLE.

About Balls Used on Up-to-Date Wheels—The Good Road Cause in Vermont—Forward Movement in Maine—Some Recent Inventions.

THE running qualities and wear of a bicycle depend in a very considerable measure upon the character of the balls used in its bearings, for the slightest variation in size among them, even one-ten-thousandth of an inch, will cause the larger ball, or balls, to carry the weight, and also make such larger balls wear into the cups and cones. Like other component parts of the cycle, balls have been greatly improved of late, and run more perfectly uniform in size and are better than ever before. They do not break so frequently as they once did and the best grades cause little or no trouble. The early bearings in bicycles were perfectly plain surfaces, one in contact with the other, with just the least possible space between them to admit of a thin layer of oil for lubrication. There was no means for adjustment, and wear soon caused play and rattle to appear. Then cones were tried, but with no very great success, and then short rollers were introduced. This was a step in the right direction and was followed by the use of balls. The first balls were in circular grooves, without any adjustment for wear. Two parallel rows, and sometimes three, were used in each bearing. Poor bearings wore quickly, and even the best ones showed some wear, so there was yet something lacking, and it was supplied when J. H. Hughes patented his adjustable ball bearings, on Sept. 19, 1877, and Dan Rudge his "unequaled" adjustable bearings, on Feb. 8, 1878. The former shortly became the property of William Bown. All ball bearings are made after them, and a single row of balls is used. The principle of the ball bearing is the introduction of small, perfectly round, hardened steel spheres, between the stationary and the revolving parts of the machine, in order to reduce friction. Balls are so used between axles and hubs of wheels, axle and bottom bracket, axle and frame of pedals; and they are also used between stationary and constantly moving parts which do not revolve, as between the head of machine and neck-tube (or fork-stem) within it, which turns only far enough to facilitate steering. The parts between which the balls are placed are provided with hardened steel surfaces, ground and polished, one side being somewhat hollowed to hold the balls, and called a cup, and the other side having a flat face and called a cone.

It is felt in Vermont that the good roads cause has received a set-back, but efforts are being made to revive it and secure favorable action from the next legislature. The state highway commission which existed for several years possessed little authority, but served a good purpose as a bureau of information. In 1894 their powers were enlarged, public meetings were held in each county, road officials and citizens were interested in the work, improved methods of maintenance were adopted, and the roads were kept in better condition without increase of expense. The legislature of 1896, however, abolished the commission, thus leaving the movement without a head and causing demoralization. In the fall, a sample road under government supervision is to be constructed, at Vergennes, and it is hoped that it will be followed by a revival of activity in highway improvement.

Mr. T. H. Briggs, inventor of auxiliary handle bars for bicycles, thinks that his device makes wheeling almost as easy as lying in a hammock. The auxiliary bar reaches the bend in the rider's arm and enables him to rest by

AUXILIARY HANDLE BARS.

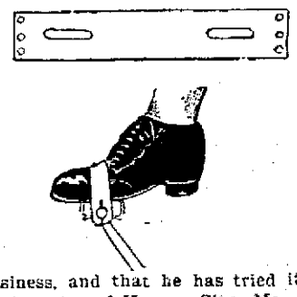
folding his arms, sitting upright and yet reclining against the extra bar, while at the same time he can steer his machine. Hill climbing is also said to be easier with the auxiliary bars.

In some towns in Maine there is complaint about the new statute which provides that each town shall have a road commissioner who is not a selectman. Those who oppose it say that it merely adds a new expense, and that the roads are not improved. Its friends assert that it has not been in operation long enough to show good results, and that the roads soon will be improved, the expense of maintenance reduced, and that men who are subject to frequent political changes can be depended on to do the best work. The matter is likely to come up before the next session of the legislature.

The evils of scorching are again attracting public attention through the statement made by Dr. S. C. Stanton, in charge of the examination of recruits for the regular army in Chicago. He is reported as saying: "Persistent scorching or fast riding has a tendency to enlarge the heart and thus interfere with its proper action. Few enthusiastic bicyclists can resist the temptation to scorch and, as a consequence, the physician believes that the hearts of a large proportion of this class of riders are more or less affected. This being the case, they would be unable to endure the hardships that army life imposes, and should not be permitted to enter the service. The excitement attending war is deleterious to those whose hearts are in any degree affected." Cycling is so exhilarating, wheels run so easily, fondness for rapid motion is so great and the spirit of emulation so strong that many riders unintentionally acquire something of the scorching habit; but this, probably, is harmless unless they become confirmed in it and join that large contingent of speed men whose only object in riding is to pass everyone on the road or make the fastest possible time between points.

The following extract from a letter received from the collector of New York will explain the rule regarding the wheels of tourists on their return to the United States: "Bicycles of persons arriving in the United States, which were actually used abroad by them not less than one year are entitled to free entry, and the law also exempts from duty, bicycles made in the United States, exported, and returned, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture, or other means, and upon which no allowance of drawback has been made. American wheels should be entered on the manifest of the vessel in which exported, and marks and numbers, or description of their character given therein for purpose of identification on their return."

This is made from a leather strap having its ends laced together and slotted to fit over the ends of pedal. The man who says this will do the



business, and that he has tried it, is an inventor of Kansas City, Mo.

It may be "sharp" business but it is not always wise nor safe to attempt to trade on another's reputation or copy his trade-mark too closely. A concern lately took the name of a party connected with it, which happened to be almost identical with that of a large bicycle maker, and used a very similar trade mark on their bicycles; but it changed its name and agreed not to use the word hereafter, in connection with cycles, on legal action being taken by the aggrieved manufacturer. The name and good will of a firm are considered legal assets and may not be infringed with impunity.

Specifications and contract for a road may be all right, but the work of construction needs to be constantly watched in order to insure the literal carrying out of their provisions. Contractors, as a rule, do not appreciate the necessity for being precise in following out all details. They are neither engineers nor scientific road-builders, and a little variation in the size of the stone, the effect of light rollers and insufficient rolling, or the use of clay for binding purposes, does not seem to them to be of much moment. They know that they can finish up a job with a horse roller and plenty of clay for binding and make the surface appear as fine as can be desired. There their concern ends. The mud that works out with every rain and the rapidity with which large stones show through the surface do not trouble them. Macadam is not perhaps an ideal road, but there is a vast difference between different sorts of road built under that name. If rightly constructed and judiciously maintained, thoroughly satisfactory results are assured; but if more or less crudely built, and then indifferently maintained or neglected, as is apt to be the case, it is an expensive luxury likely to cause disappointment. It is folly to suppose that anyone can build a road. It requires special knowledge and experience to construct one properly and a rigid adherence to the terms of properly drawn specifications.

The decision in New Jersey, exempting wheelmen from toll on toll roads, refers only to the old turnpikes, but on those which have been macadamized or otherwise made hard and permanent a toll not exceeding a cent a mile may be collected under a law of 1892.

The electors of Arkansas will vote at the next general election, Sept. 5, on an amendment to the state constitution designed to provide for local option in road improvements. If the electors in any county vote in favor of a public road tax at the general election for state and county officers, then the county court shall have power to levy, in addition to the county tax, an amount not exceeding three mills on the dollar on all taxable property as a "County Road Tax," to be used exclusively for building and repairing roads and bridges of the county.

If you bet $13 and lose, it's unlucky.

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Send 2c. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.
Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company

WHAT DO YOU WANT.

If you want help—a situation, have something to sell or rent, or if you wish to buy something, remember that a "want" in the NEWS costs much less than in any other paper and will bring you more answers than in all the other papers in the aggregate. If you want a girl, you are sure to find a good one through a "want" in THE NEWS. A lady had a want in the Times a week and got no girl. She placed it in THE NEWS, and before 8 p. m. had several applications and secured a first-class girl.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the Order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To SARATOGA, N Y—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union U P Church. Return limit August 31st, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To PITTSBURG, PA—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particulars information please apply to nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address C L. KIMBALL, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

C. H. & D. EXCURSIONS.

Toledo every Sunday via C, H & D, only $1 for the round trip.

Religious Meeting, Linwood Park, Vermillion, O., August 2-22, 1898—Agents of the C, H & D Ry, north of and including Dayton will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold August 1st to 22d inclusive, good going date of sale, good returning from Vermillion up to and including August 31st, 1898.

Omaha and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $30.50.

Kansas City, Mo., and Return—Every day until Oct. 15 the C, H & D Ry will sell round trip tickets at $27.50.

Tourist tickets on sale every day, to the North, East and West, at very low rates.

What Is The Good

Of good printing? You can probably answer that in a minute when you compare good printing with poor. You know the satisfaction of sending out printed matter that is neat and up-to-date in appearance. You know how it impresses you when you receive it from some one else. Let us show you what we can do by a judicious mixture of brains and type. For the asking we will help you with your printing. Let us get you out some neat up-to-date stationery. We insure you perfect satisfaction, with prices lowest, consistent with good work.

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THE LIMA NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(EXCEPT SUNDAY)

E. W. JACKSON, President.
S. M. FINNELL L. S. GALVIN
Editors and Managers.

No. 316 NORTH MAIN STREET

THE NEWS is served by carriers in Lima at 10 cents a week. Orders for delivery can be sent by post or through telephone No. 417. Where delivery is irregular, please report immediately to the office.

TELEPHONES NO. 417.

For rates of advertising or other information, address The Lima News, Lima, O.

Entered at the Postoffice at Lima, Ohio, as second-class matter.

UNION LABEL

NOTICE.

Where delivery of paper is irregular please report immediately to this office, or phone '417.

THE NEWS

Is on sale at the following places:

C W HEISTER, DRUG STORE, 58 Public Square.

THOMAS JONES' GROCERY, corner Main and Kibby streets.

MELVILLE'S DRUG STORE, corner Main and High streets.

AQUARIUM CIGAR STORE, No 75 Public Square.

D CRAMER'S DRUG STORE, corner Main and Kibby streets.

COMING HOME.

A grim sign of peace is the general sense that reticence need no longer be observed about the errors of war. We have reached that point. Even Gen. Shafter, commanding at Santiago, publishes complaints that at a more critical moment would have been an imperative cause for court martial. Shafter's letter was known in Madrid as soon as it was known in New York. The program is to bring the Santiago army to Montauk, although we have no doubt that, were the time for action to come again, the army, said to be in such an unhappy plight, and doubtless having endured hardships of which the knowledge has but begun to come to the surface, would be found instantly possessed of its normal spirit and power to a surprising degree.

In embarking the troops at Santiago, which should be done with all possible energy, the mistakes of their debarkation there and of the dispatch of wounded to northern ports must be prevented by the fiercest discipline.

SINCE the treacherous destruction of the battleship Maine by the Spaniards, Spanish war ships to a value twelve times as great as that of the Maine have been sent to the bottom and six or seven times as many men perished with them as were given to the sea on that fatal night in Havana harbor. By the way, are we still expected to "remember the Maine?"

A ST. LOUIS girl, an entire stranger to Lieutenant Hobson, stopped that gallant youngster one day last week and begged the exquisite pleasure of a kiss. Poor Hobson complied; for the bravest are the tenderest, and it is feared the fad will become a contagion. Poor Hobson, ere long he will begin to regret that he did not go down with the Merrimac.

THE confidence is universal in the financial and commercial world that this country will enter upon a period of extraordinary prosperity at the conclusion of our war with Spain, now so near at hand. That feeling prevails as generally abroad as at home.

BRAVE men who faced Spanish cannon without a tremor at Santiago are now frightened at the encroachments of malaria and want to get home. In the meantime we no longer hear the shout, "On to Havana," which is a fever hole in dead earnest.

War Pictures at Hover Park.

Messrs. Snow and Neff have indeed prepared an unusual program for their patrons. Commencing to-night they present the Magniscope, the animated picture magazine, including the New York Journal war views. They have also engaged Holtgrewe, the champion strong man of the world, the only man whoever outclassed Sandow. In connection with these two novelties they have prepared for the production of an old fashioned cake walk. Their untiring efforts to furnish first class shows at Hover Park is certainly deserving of good patronage. If we had no park to visit we would 'holler' for one. Now that we have one let us patronize it.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

When the delivery of the News is irregular please make complaint to the office. It would be a favor to the management.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The taking of Ponce and Yaco will furnish most excellent material for the comic opera.

† †

Gen. Lee was fortunate in getting his share of the glory before competition became so violent.

† †

It seems to be acknowledged abroad that we also have some excellent gunners in our diplomatic corps.

† †

The death of Queen Victoria's bagpipe maker has just taken place. Perhaps this is why England feels so good.

† †

"Kansas has a spring from which pours intoxicating water." It would be well for the revenue officers to hunt up the other end of that hole.

† †

Some people seem afraid that in case the Philippines are not retained by the United States Aguinaldo will take his whistle and go on a prolonged toot.

† †

If the little King of Spain, with the measles is like most lads of his age when they have the same disease, it is not to be wondered at that his mother wants peace

† †

It may be interesting to the world at large to know that in the last six months the street cars in Chicago have killed and injured about one-third as many people as have been killed and injured in the Cuban campaign.

† †

What a pity the war is to end without some good American getting a crack at Weyler. It does not seem justice that the chief imp of the caldron should escape without the application of a little extra temperature. Perhaps that will be provided for in the future.

† †

Every native in the Philippines has been taxed for being born there. The men have paid a Spanish poll tax of $20 per year and the women $15.

† †

General Miles didn't land where the Spaniards had been led to believe he would go ashore. Miles knows a lot more than just how to pose for his picture.

† †

Roosevelt's motives may have been based on political ambition—but waving old glory in the muzzles of hostile rifles is a mighty good bid for popular favor.

FRUIT JARS.

We have every kind of jar—Masons, Lightnings, Stone and Tin: also Rubbers, lids and wires extra. Jelly Glasses, etc. We have both telephones, and when you need jars quick, telephone us. F. E. HARMAN.

Good working shirts and pants cheap at the Wreck Store, 302 North Main street, opposite court house.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

LABOR NOTES.

Labor Day committee are requested to meet this evening at 7:30.

The printers met at 2 p. m. Sunday. Important business was disposed of and a large crowd was present.

The boilermakers of Lima are whispering among themselves the advisability of affiliating with the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Shipbuilders.

The officials of the tailors' union desires THE NEWS to state that it is necessary that a full attendance of the members is required at the meeting to-night. The monthly official journal will be distributed and other matters of importance will be up for discussion.

Wherever there is a friendly relationship existing between the employers of labor and the employes, there you will see contentment and happiness. The one side always on the alert for the advancement of the other—working hand in hand for each other's welfare, as it were.

Since Joe Leiter's fall the price of flour has gone down to almost its original quotation, and many are pleased that the legalized gambler was forced to let go his hold on the staff of life.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strenght by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials

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F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
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Take a cruise to Picturesque Mackinac Island, 900 miles of lake ride, and it only costs $17 from Cleveland, $15 from Toledo and $12.50 from Detroit, round trip, including meals and berth. New steel steamers. Send 2c. for illustrated pamphlet. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., D. & C., the Coast Line, Detroit, Mich.

When you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns. H. F Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

SHOT HIS RIVAL.

A Tramp Tries to Wreck a B. & O. Passenger

Train—A Loss to Ohio Sheriffs—Snake Bite Fatal—Buckeye News.

Special to The News.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—Senator Cromley claims that through a mistake of the enrolling clerks in the recent legislature the sheriffs of the state are getting the worst of it. A bill was introduced regulating the remuneration allowed sheriffs for taking insane patients to asylums, and was amended to allow them ten cents a mile. Later this was changed to five cents a mile, and still later it was reamended and ten cents a mile allowed. The enrolling clerks did not keep up with the procession, however, and the law appears printed with five cents a mile remuneration.

Snake Bite Fatal.

ABERDEEN, O., Aug. 8.—James Robinson, aged 11 years, living near Neil's store, Pike township, died from what was supposed to be a snake bite. He was stripping willows the first of the week, and felt a stinging sensation below the knee. He went home and told his mother, who began treating it for a bee sting. This did not relieve his suffering, and a physician was called, but could do nothing. The leg swelled to an abnormal size, and the physician is of the opinion that he was bitten by a copperhead snake.

Basket Company's Plant Burned

PAINESVILLE, O., Aug. 8.—The large plant of the Robinson Basket Co., the largest grape basket factory in the United States, was entirely destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. The fire started in the dry kiln, and the fire department was unable to do anything towards extinguishing the flames, owing to there being no water in the vicinity. The total loss is estimated at $100,000; insurance, $55 000 The company is composed of Cleveland, Painesville and Willoughby capitalists.

Shot His Rival.

SIDNEY, O., Aug. 8.—Clifford Wagoner and Harvey Jones, of this city, and Misses Myrtle Clary and Flossie Pike, of Piqua, took a drive to the country When about eight miles in the country they were overtaken by Loy Sweigert and Charles Schue. Sweigert claimed one of the girls as his, and during an altercation Sweigert shot Wagoner The ball entered his chin and came out near the ear, producing a dangerous wound.

Placed Ties on the Track

CHILLICOTHE, O., Aug 8.—A tramp named Mumell, from Illinois, flagged the B. & O. S. W. passenger train, No 2, near Monroe station, west of here He placed a pile of ties on the track He was arrested and brought here. He confessed to placing the ties. He said he wanted to ride and was after a reward. Superintendent W. H. Brimson and General Manager I. G. Rawn were on the train.

Collided on a Curve.

LORAIN, O., Aug. 8.—Two large electric cars collided on a curve east of this city Sunday evening. The trolley had become disconnected on one of the cars and its lights were extinguished, but it was going at a high speed. The two cars met on a curve and there was a frightful collision. Both cars were crowded and many of the passengers were injured, some seriously

Electric Light at Sabina.

SABINA, O., Aug 7.—The machinery of Sabina's new $30,000 electric light and water works plants was turned on Saturday night amid a noisy demonstration, participated in by thousands. Bands played in the streets and the lusty-lunged howled everywhere. The machinery of both plants works perfectly and there is no alloy in Sabina's joy.

Ohio Soldier Dies of Typhoid Fever

FERNANDINA, Fla., Aug 8.—Phillip Dalzell, Company H, 5th Ohio regiment, died Sunday morning of typhoid fever and the remains were taken to Youngstown, O., for interment. The hospital train in charge of Maj Richards has arrived and is busily engaged in taking on the sick, aggregating about 200, for Fort McPherson.

Leslie Jeliff Captured.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug 8.—Leslie Jeliff, under sentence to the Ohio penitentiary for larceny, who escaped from the county jail Monday by picking a lock was recaptured Saturday night by Sheriff Boals. Jeliff was hiding at the home of a sister near the city and was about to leave the country when apprehended.

Seventeen Spaniards Killed.

MADRID, Aug 8.—An official dispatch from Porto Rico says the Americans Saturday seized the customs house in the village of Fajardo, which place was without a garrison. An American column, the dispatch also says supported by artillery advanced on Guayama. The Spaniards made a brave defense but were forced to withdraw to Alturas. Seventeen of the Spaniards were killed.

$14.00 ROUND TRIP FROM LIMA.

Choice of Ten Popular Resorts.

A Delightful Midsummer Outing by the Sea.

One of the ideal vacation trips is a visit to the seashore. Persons who may have participated in that enjoyment are annually anxious to repeat the experience. To those who may not have been that fortunate, a dip in the ocean, a stroll along the sandy beach, and the myriads of pleasures at the disposal of the summer idler by the sea, have a peculiar charm. The largely patronized general excursions inaugurated last season by the Pennsylvania Lines from principal points in Ohio and Indiana brought out that fact. The announcement that the Pennsylvania System will this summer again run special low rate excursions to the seashore will no doubt will be welcome information to persons who may wish to spend highly enjoyable vacations along the ocean Tuesday, July 19 and Wednesday, August 10.

Wednesday, August 10th, has been fixed as the date for this season's last general excursions to the seashore over the Pennsylvania Lines. On that date round trip tickets to ten of of the most popular summer havens along the Atlantic Coast will be sold. The rate will be $14 from Lima. Passengers may visit either Atlantic City, Cape May, Anglesea, Avalon, Holly Beach, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Wildwood, New Jersey Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md

Excursion tickets will be good returning eleven days including date of sale. Train arrangements will enable excursionists to go through without any discomfort Sleeping Cars running through Philadelphia to Atlantic City without change via Delaware River Bridge Route will be included in the through car arrangements for these excursions, which will offer exceptional facilities for a delightful midsummer outing by the sea The date on which they will be run is perhaps the dullest season of the year, when absence from home and business cares will be convenient.

For special information about time of trains and other details, and for descriptive matter of the ten resorts to which tickets will be sold, list of hotels at each, etc., please address F. A. BAUCHENS, Ticket Agent, Lima, Ohio.

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SUMMER IN COLORADO.

Special Tourist Tickets via Pennsylvania Lines.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the Centennial State within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania Lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania Lines ticket agent or address C. L. Kimball, A. G. P. Agt., Cleveland, O.

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C., H. & D.,
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RY'S.

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Designing a Specialty. Fresh-Cut Flowers Daily.
104 West Market Street, 'Phone 106 LIMA, O.

WE WASH BEFORE WE IRON! A trial will convince you we know our business. Popular prices. Family Laundry specialty. 'Phone 1v and the wagon will call. m8

THE NIAGARA STEAM LAUNDRY
209 EAST HIGH STREET.

Metropolitan Barber Shop and Bath Rooms . . . .
. . . . BEST IN THE CITY
CHILDREN CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED
To any part of the City Free of Charge.
MACK DIXON, Prop. Opp. Burnet House and Court House

FIVE HUNDRED STOVES . . . .
Wanted to Store by the
CITY TRUCK AND STORAGE HOUSE
Household Goods Moved.
E. STICKNEY,
436 South Main Street
New 'phone 306.

MONEY TO LOAN

At the Very Lowest Rate of Interest and on Short Notice. We have a large amount of money to loan on long time, in sums of $500 and upwards, on city property and improved farm lands, with privilege of paying part or all at any interest paying day. Persons wishing Cheap Money on Easy Terms will find it will be to their interest to call. City Property, Vacant Lots and Farms for sale on Small Payments.

C. H. FOLSOM,
Real Estate and Loan Broker,
Rooms Nos. 2 and 3 Holmes Block, Lima,

NEW YORK
Umbrella Hospital
Re-Covering and Repairing. New Umbrellas and Parasols made to order on short notice. Walking Canes Re-Ferruled. Work guaranteed or money refunded. Baby Carriage Parasols a specialty. Baby Cabs repaired. Drop a postal and we will call. Goods delivered free of charge.
F. J. SHAVELIAK CO.,
Northeast Corner Public Square, Lima

MONEY TO LOAN
AT 6 PER CENT. in sums of $300 up, on FARM LANDS AND CITY PROPERTY. Loans made for long time, with privilege of paying all, or part, at any interest date. LOANS MADE AT ONCE. Call on us when you want CHEAP money on EASY terms
LIMA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2 Metropolitan Block, LIMA.
D. C. HENDERSON, Attorney.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE® NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

G. E. BLUEM | 57 PUBLIC SQUARE. | G. E. BLUEM.

ADVANCE SALE ON BLACK DRESS GOODS!

A BLACK DRESS GOODS SALE THIS WEEK.

Two cases of New Choice Black Dress Goods were put on sale to-day. This is done to help make the month of August a busy month. This will be a splendid opportunity to get New Choice Black Dress Goods at bargain prices.

A 50-inch Drap Ette at 75c, worth $1.00.

A 42-inch Jacquard at 58c, worth 75c.

A 40-inch Poplinetts at 48c, worth 65c.

A 42-inch Satin Cords at $1.25, worth $1.75.

A 42-inch Merserette at $1.75 worth $2.50.

40-inch Crepons at $1.38, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $3.50.

All of these Black Goods are special good bargains.

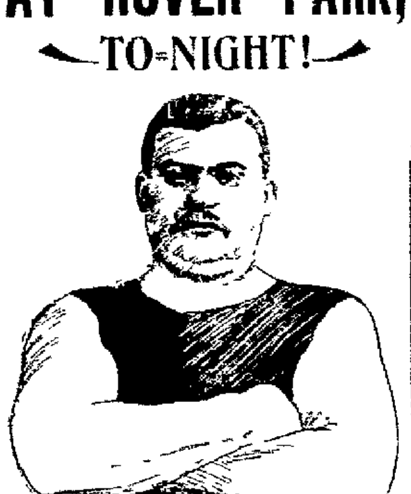
G. E. BLUEM.

57 Public Square.

The Popular Dry Goods, Dress Goods and Suit House.

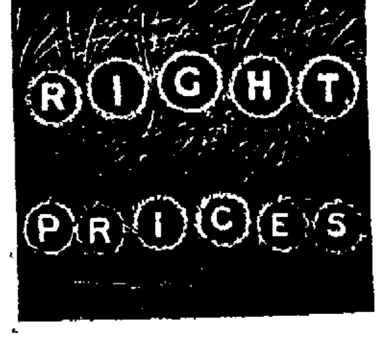
AT HOVER PARK,

TO-NIGHT!



HOLTGREWE,

Holder of the Sandow medal as the strongest man in the world. $5.000 to any one who can duplicate his feats of strength.



The boom and the roar of Fourth of July fire-works is now due, and nobody ought to complain if the noise was worse than ever this year, as we had a perfect right to celebrate.

Fire-works are all right in their usual form, but we don't believe in pyrotechnics in advertising. We prefer to stick to the plain simple fact that our tailoring is as near perfection as human effort can bring it, and that we always have "right prices."

SHERMAN WERNER & CO.,

308 North Main St.

Dr. and Mrs. Dr. Murphy,

Physician and Accoucheurs.

Devote special attention to family practice and to the ladies during the lying-in. Confinement charges $5.00, including attendance during the usual nine days. Calls promptly attended day and night. Office and Residence, 619 North Main Street. Bell Telephone, 247.

Heard and Seen.

A dispatch from Chickamauga says Yesterday afternoon the regiment executed a heavy marching order drill, marching to Snodgrass Hill, where they pitched tents took an hour's rest, took a bath in Bloody Pond then struck tents and returned to camp The trip lasted all the afternoon until 6 30 On their return, cigars were "set up" to the regiment by the colonel. Very few of the boys dropped out. Three members of Company A were obliged to fall out and return to camp. The boys all seemed well pleased with the trip.

Whether it fights or not, Lima is proud of the Second regiment. It has been faithful to every obligation and loyal to every soldierly requirement in camp, and that is sometimes more difficult than fighting well on the battlefield The Second will probably see service however, making certain that the Cubans will be good while Uncle Sam performs a sacred obligation to Cuba, to itself and to the world in the island.

There's many a man that grinds the ax
That ought to turn the crank,
There's many an actor treads the boards
That ought to walk the plank.

There's a whole volume of explanation in that little verse, with its proper amplification.

STILL DOING BUSINESS.

Although we are pretty badly torn up putting in our new store front, we are still doing business, and you can buy goods in our line cheaper of us than any place in Lima.

F. E. HARMAN.

Lafayette Carr has instituted divorce proceedings against his wife. Mary E. Carr, charging her with wilful neglect of duty. He says in his petition that they were married in Lima in 1883, and that three children, two boys and one girl resulted from the union. He prays for equitable relief and asks for his share of the household goods and furniture.

Miss Ella Mackenzie and Mique Sullivan have resumed their duties in clerk Shappell's office after a short but pleasant vacation of a week.

County clerk Shappell, wife and family left this morning for Mackinac Island and Douglas Lake. They will be gone about two weeks.

War views at Hover Park to-night.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

RAILROADS.

Further Talk About the Sale of the Ohio Southern

Railroad—The Columbus Division of the D. & L. N. Will Be Opened For Traffic August 25.

SALE OF OHIO SOUTHERN.

THE NEWS published an article in Saturday's issue stating that it was probable that Mr. Brice would buy in the Ohio Southern railroad when offered for sale the 20th of this month. Concerning the sale the Cincinnati Enquirer goes into detail and says.

The announcement now comes on good authority, as it is claimed, that when the Ohio Southern railway is offered for sale on August 20th. at Lima. it will be bought in by Calvin S. Brice or his agents. It is further tipped off by the same authority that this is one of the steps in the direction of forming a big railroad system by Mr. Brice, according to the resolution formed by him some years ago.

The Ohio Southern has been a matter of dispute for some time. It has been asserted time after time that the road was owned by Mr. Brice, and that it was on the eve of being turned into part of a big system, but it has never turned out that way, and the earnest denial has been entered by J. R. Megrue and others whenever the statement is made that the ex-Senator has anything to do with the road.

It is declared by Mr. Megrue and his associates that they will bid in the Ohio Southern when it is offered for sale and will retain control of it the same as before. The road is now recognized as a part and parcel of the through line made by its connection with the Detroit and Lima Northern, and it is very aptly stated that the Megrue men will not let the Ohio Southern go unless, indeed, Mr. Brice is also after the Detroit and Lima Northern. It is not shown that any sort of a deal has been made between the present or former owners of the Ohio Southern and Mr. Brice, and in the absence of this it may be expected that there will be a lively fight for the possession of the property. If this were to happen it would present quite an interesting change from the perfunctory bidding in of railroad property, as is in most cases the rule, somebody to represent the bondholders or the main stem of a system being generally on hand to bid the upset price and get the road. A fight over the Ohio Southern between two moneyed interests would be a welcome diversion for railroad men to watch and get excited over.

ROAD ALMOST COMPLETED.

A Bellefontaine dispatch reads. Officials of the Detroit and Lima Northern Railroad say that the work of ballasting the road will be rushed in order to be ready for passenger service by the time the State fair opens in Columbus, as only a few miles remain to be ballasted It is believed the road will be opened for passenger traffic by about August 25th.

NOTES.

The city council of St. Marys, O., was Saturday night petitioned to grant the right of way over certain streets for the Columbus Northwestern. It was granted, and to-day a force of workmen began work on the grade through the town. Chief Engineer Mitchell notes that about four miles of the grade between Wapakoneta and St. Johns is completed.

The C H. & D. has just closed a contract to carry the union Sunday schools of Putnam county to Toledo this week. The sunday schools guarantee to fill thirty coaches The excursion will be made up in three sections.

CALLED HOME.

Mrs. John Goebel Passes Away Yesterday Morning.

Death Resulted From Paralysis—Stroke Befell Its Victim Ten Days Ago—A Useful Life Ended.

Yesterday morning shortly before 10 o'clock Mrs. John Goebel, aged 78 years, and one of the pioneer residents of Lima, died at her home on West North street.

She was stricken with paralysis about ten days ago, and never rallied from her shock.

Mrs Goebel leaves a grown family of children and a husband to mourn her loss. Dr. Anna Goebel, of this city, was the only daughter of the family.

The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 8 30 o'clock from the St. Rose church, Rev. Father Mooney officiating Interment, Gethsemane

GOSSIP

Gathered In and About the County Court House.

J F. Lamberton, the deputy auditor of the county, was quite ill to-day. He was taken sick on Saturday and has been a constant sufferer since. It is to be hoped that he will be able to be about again in a few days.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Joseph L. Cotney and Nettie Boyd.

Joseph H. Swan and Mary J. Seifred.

Frank Watt and Nona Sherman have all been licensed to wed.

M. Mumaugh, executor of Beman Fisher, has sued Elizabeth Fisher et al. for privilege to sell land.

Alfred Williams has applied to the probate court to have his son Harvey sent to the reform farm.

A Bismarck memorial service, organized by the Bismarck committee, was held at noon Sunday in the Royal opera-house, Berlin. There was a large attendance. The ceremony was impressive and worthy of the occasion. The walls and balconies of the auditorium were draped with black.

Tommy Arnold, the four-year-old son of the janitor of the Broadway high school, West Superior, Wis., climbed out upon the fourth-story platform of the fire escape and fell 70 feet to the basement stairway, but escaped with only a broken thigh, although striking on the asphalt pavement.

The existence of societies of highbinders in San Francisco, reported to Immigration commissioner North, is denied by S K. Mitsuse, editor of the New World, a Japanese newspaper. He claims that all the organizations of his countrymen in this city have been formed for the mutual benefit of their members.

MARKET REPORT.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 8.

FLOUR—New spring patent, $4 25@4 75; spring fancy, $4 00@4 15, spring family, $3 25@3 75; winter patent, $3.70@4.00, fancy, $3.50@3.60, family, $2.75@3.00, extra, $2.40@2.60, low grade, $2.00@2.25; rye, northwestern, $2.75@3.00; do city, $3.00 per brl.

WHEAT—Sales: No. 2 red, track, 70½c.

CORN—Sales. Yellow ear, track, 37c; No. 2 mixed, track, 35c.

OATS—Sales: No. 2 mixed new, track, 24½c; sample mixed new, track, 23c.

HOGS—Select shippers', $3 95@4.00, select butchers', $3.95@3.97½; fair to good packers', $3.90@3.95, fair to good light, $3.70@3.90, common and roughs, $3.25@3.85.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers', $4.25@4 75; good to choice butchers', $4.25@4.60; fair to medium butchers', $3.25@4.15; common, $2.75@3.10.

SHEEP—Extras, $3.90@4.00; good to choice, $3.35@3.85; common to fair, $2.25@3 25

LAMBS—Extras, $6.50@6.60; good to choice, $5 50@6.40, common to fair, $4 25@5.35.

VEAL CALVES—Fair to good light, $6.25@6.75; common and large, $3.75@6.00

CHICAGO, Aug 6.

WHEAT—August, 71c.; September, 68¼@68½c, December, 66¼@66⅜c., May, 68½c.

CORN—August, 33c., September, 33⅛c.; December, 33⅝c; May, 35⅛c.

OATS—August, 21½c; September, 21½c; May, 24c.

BARLEY—Cash No. 3, 32@40c.

RYE—August, 45½c; September 43c; October 43c.

POLICE COURT.

Ed. Furman's Criminal Assault Case To-day.

GEO. CASE'S FREE FOR ALL

Fight—Ed. Jackman Will Know His Fate From Mayor Prophet To-morrow Morning—Saloonist Riley Pays Up—Cases in Detail.

The case of the state of Ohio vs. Ed. Furman, in which he is charged with criminally assaulting a Mrs. Gilmore, was heard before Mayor Prophet this morning. A large number of witnesses were examined and the arguments of the attorneys for both sides were heard. The court adjourned at noon. Mayor Prophet determined to withhold his decision until after he hears the Goins case to-morrow.

A. L. Williams has filed an affidavit against Henry Reel, charging him with running a pawn shop without a license. Reel was arrested this afternoon. Hearing to-morrow.

Salsonists Riley, of the Turf, and Lawrence Moore, of Tanner street, were fined in Mayor Prophet's court to-day for failing to keep down curtains and screens as per order. Each was fined $12.50.

The police are investigating a fight in which Geo. Case, a well known citizen about the city, and the proprietor of a place on the public square is said to have been a participant. Case says he was not at all to blame, that the aggravating party came to his place Sunday and wanted liquor and when refused started the trouble. The police question this statement somewhat and some arrests will follow.

The case of the city of Lima vs. Ed. Jackman, in which the latter is accused of violating the closing ordinance was heard before Mayor Prophet to day. Decision to-morrow.

NO CHANGE.

Oil Market Remains the Same—The Quotations.

There was no change in the market quotation of oil to-day. In fact there has not been the slightest variation in the markets for several days. The eastern markets have varied some little since Saturday. A change is looked for in Lima oil in a few days.

NOTES

No. 7, of the Thompson Oil Company, on the J. C. Thompson farm, should reach the sand Tuesday.

Jake Sunderland, Mike Zimmerman and Wm. Brorein drilled in a well on the A. Zerkel farm in Amanda township, which is showing for a beauty.

The Dr. Betts well in Perry township, drilled in several days ago, was shot Saturday and made a fair response. The Ohio Oil Company will drill on the Ebling farm, just northeast of the Betts.

The Ohio Oil Co. is building a rig for their No. 6 on the Alva Breese farm. Their No. 5 is good for 50 barrels. The same company are drilling their No. 7 on the Minor Crossley farm, their No. 2 on the McPherron farm, east of Yoder. and their No. 12 on the Minor Harrod lease.

Truth wears well. People have learned that DeWitt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick headache. They don't gripe. H F Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

JUSTICE ATMUR

Did the Business to the Queen's Taste—A Nuptial Knot.

Shortly before six o'clock Saturday evening a comley looking country maiden and a stalwart looking lad, both from Lafayette, this county, presented themselves at the office of Justice Atmur and announced it as their intention to get "spliced."

They gave their names as Frank Watt and Nora Sherman, and the gallant justice, ever and anon twisting his luxuriant hirsuit growth, did the business in a manner "hardly less graceful than benignant. Mr. and Mrs. Watt went on their way rejoicing. Years will test the strength of Atmur's knot.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merits have led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $100.00 and upward on long time, improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.

ROOM 6, HOLMES BLOCK. • LIMA, O.

J. A. McINDOE,

. . . DENTIST. . . .

Painless filling by electricity Painless extracting by local preparation on the gums and vitalized air All the latest methods Both 'Phones. Cincinnati Block.

J. A. CHAPIN,

. . ARCHITECT . .

BELL TELEPHONE 472.

63 Public Square - - Lima, Ohio.

Dr. A. W. Kahle, 703 West Spring St. Bell 'Phone 18. Lima 'Phone 199.

Dr. E. D. Kahle, 55 West North St. Lima 'Phone 54.

DR. KAHLE & KAHLE,

Harper Block, cor. Main and North streets. Lima Telephone 104. Lima, Ohio.

W. A. SMITH,

Slate and Tin and Steel Roofing.

Asphalt gravel roofing All kinds of spouting and tin work promptly attended to. Corrugated iron roofing a specialty.

200 South Main St. New Phone 303.

MITCHELL'S ART STUDIO,

230 North Main Street.

SIX FINE PHOTOS 50 CENTS,

Cheapest place in the city for photograph work of all kinds. Give me a call.

JACOB KISSEL

Dealer in Fresh Salt and Smoked Meats, Fish, Poultry and Game in season.

126 W. High St. Both 'Phones No. 192.

Columbia Restaurant and . . . Lunch Room.

Single meals 15 cents.
Meal tickets, 21 meals $2.75.
We serve the best meal in the city. Give us a call.

FRANK SCHLUPP, Prop.

69 PUBLIC SQUARE.

WM. HOHL,

SALOON AND RESTAURANT.

Boarding by the day or week. The best place in the city to get a jug filled. Have the finest line and most complete assortment of whiskies in Lima Good accommodations for travelers at reasonable rates.

136 South Main Street, Lima, O.

When You Want a Cab See

J. C. MUSSER,

The Elizabeth St Livery, Hack and Transfer man. He has the finest turn-outs in the city. All kinds of rigs for light and heavy livery. Rigs the best. Prices the lowest. Both 'phones 46. Give us a call. See us for Cabs.

CHIROPODIST.

Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment Manicuring.

Ingrowing toe nails cured, corns and bunions removed without pain. All work guaranteed. Prices reasonable Will call at residence if desired

BOWDLE BLOCK,

South West corner Square, Lima, Ohio.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $100 00 and upward on long time, on improved city and farm property, at low rate of interest. Building loans made. Loans can be made upon the monthly plan if desired. No delay. See us before leaving your application elsewhere.

R. W. WALLACE & CO.

Room 6 Holmes Block, Lima, Ohio.

PHILLIP ALBERT,

Ladies' Hair Dressing, Shampooing and Manicuring room Face steaming and massaging a specialty

Room 9 Holmes Block, N. Main St.

He does all kinds of fine hair work and invites all to call and see him. Chiropodist specialist Special attention given to the treatment of the scalp and hair Switches $1.50 up Wave and Bangs $1.50 up

TODD BROTHER'S

NEW MACHINE SHOPS.

We do a general line of repairing of all kinds Pipe cutting a specialty. We have the only machine in Lima that can cut pipe from 2½ to 8 inches. Prices reasonable, work satisfactory. When you want anything in our line give us a call.

119 S. CENTRAL AVENUE.

CRANE & MOSER,

Embalmers and Funeral Directors.

Attended by Mrs. Crane a college graduate of embalming. Night calls promptly responded to at our office, 17 Public Square. Both 'Phones 850 Chairs and Tables to rent

Beauty's opinion is not always expressed by words. When the most stylish young ladies of Lima buy our perfumes and call again for a second and third supply, it indicates that they are pleased. It only shows their good taste, as the Palmer perfumes are recognized to be the very best and purest extracted odors manufactured in the world.

M. L. ALLEN,

ENTERPRISE DRUG STORE.

237 North Main St.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE SEA BEACH.

Speak, O silent witnesses
Of primeval mysteries,
Rocks that ocean rounded tell
Of unmeasured interval.

Here upon this seamless sand
Meditatively I stand,
Striving if I may but shake
Off th' unreal and awake:

For we live, we know not why,
In unreal mystery,
And at times we almost seem
Just awaking from a dream.

Look, these stones, which seem to say,
"We were born but yesterday,"
Have for ages heard the roar
Of the seas upon this shore.

Strange that anything should be
Half as old as this gray sea
Of which none may comprehend
The beginning or the end!

Now the sunlight falling fair
On the beach, the laggard air,
Hardly moving, stops to lave
Its dry pinions in the wave;

And the tide, which comes as slow,
As the summer zephyrs blow,
Like sweet music filleth me
With a tongueless ecstasy.

Then at eve, when one degree
Hangs the moon above the sea,
When above the darkened trees
Shine the twinkling Pleiades,

Softly, thinly rolls a song
From the seas that glide along
O'er the sands, the shells, the old
Stones with histories untold,

And we listen, though we know
It is but the water's flow,
But a thousand sounds that run
Indistinguished into one.

H. F. THURSTON.

Battle of Lake Erie.

Early in September, 1813, Oliver Hazard Perry, with a fleet of nine vessels, was anchored in Put-in-Bay, having sailed from Malden, Canada, where he had attempted to draw the English ships stationed there into battle. On the morning of September 10th the English fleet, consisting of six vessels, under Captain Robert H. Barclay, entered the bay and bore down upon the Americans. Perry at once ordered his ships under way, and by eleven o'clock his line was formed, and the signal for going into action was made. As this signal was run up Perry, on the flagship Lawrence, brought forth a beautiful flag bearing the memorable dying words of the gallant Lawrence, "Don't give up the ship!" and ordered it flung to the breeze from the masthead of his vessel.

The battle began at 11:45 by a shot from the British Detroit directed to the Lawrence. This was immediately answered, and ball and shell flew fast and furious between the opposing fleets. The English concentrating most of their shots on the Lawrence, soon rendered the vessel unmanageable; but she bravely kept up the fight for two hours. Shot and shell played havoc with her decks and guns, and the carnage was terrible. After a time all of her guns but one became useless and only a small number of her men were unhurt. Perry then rushed up to the remaining gun, and with his own hands discharged it at the enemy.

Seeing that his vessel was fast going to pieces, and that his men were rapidly dwindling under the terrible fire, Perry got his crew together and in a small boat left the Lawrence at 2:30 p. m., and amid a terrible rain of shot and shell—for the enemy had discovered his intentions—rowed out to the Niagara, which had taken but a small part in the engagement. He succeeded miraculously in reaching this vessel, and at once took command and ordered to close in on the British ship.

As the Niagara drew near two of the English vessels, the Detroit and Queen Caroline, fouled and became practically useless. At once the Niagara and the other American vessels poured a destructive fire upon them. In a short time, really within a few minutes, one of the English vessels surrendered, and the others followed in quick succession until all resistance had ceased and Perry was master of Lake Erie. A young man, under thirty, had succeeded in making England, for the first time in her history, surrender an entire naval squadron.—From "Famous Naval Battles," in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly for July.

Dainty and Pretty Rose Bags.

Our grandmothers considered daintiness in every detail to be the great secret of a gentlewoman's life, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. Their delicacy of taste was never shown more effectively nor more daintily than in their selection of perfumes. Every lady of the period was an adept in preparing her own favorite perfume, and from my own dear, old-fashioned grandmother I have learned how she gathered the petals of the blush rose which grows so plentifully in Virginia gardens, placed them in little, loosely meshed bags, sprinkled over them a few drops of some aromatic tincture to coax out their peculiar sweetness, and then scattered the dainty bags among her linen.

She did not confine herself to the blush rose, but gathered all varieties early in the morning, then shook them lightly in an airy room over newspapers spread upon the floor. Several times during the day she tossed them lightly about to be sure that no moisture remained. The next morning she made flat bags of common mosquito netting, which she filled with rose leaves. The bags were then placed for a day sprinkled liberally with violet water, and consigned to their places in the bureau drawers.

More expensive rose-bags may be made if desired. Threads may be drawn and two or three rows of baby ribbon darned in the spaces, a frill of lace may be put about the edges, and tiny bows of ribbon fastened at the four corners. Tulle or illusion may take the place of the netting as a receptacle for the delicate leaves.

Whenever the fragrance bcomes too dull another application of the violet water is a stimulus to another outpouring of old-fashioned sweetness.

Uses for Toads and Bats.

Dr. Clifton F. Hodge, assistant professor of physiology and neurology at Clark University, in Worcester, Mass., has been devoting a good deal of time of late to the introduction of nature study into the public schools; and in preparing the subjects to be placed before the children for investigation, he has learned some interesting facts. He has found that the common brown bat can be domesticated; that the garden toad, with proper encouragement, will keep a house free from flies; and that, if waters of a district are kept well stocked with fish and tadpoles, the mosquito pest can be reduced within reasonable limits. The Presbyterian Banner gives the further results of his research:

Before setting the children at work, Doctor Hodge constructed a small pen in his garden, and in it installed a male and a female toad. To attract food for them, he placed within the enclosure bits of meat and bone. The results were as satisfactory as they were unexpected. The toads spent most of their time sitting within reaching distance of the bait, and caught the flies attracted to it.

The fact seemed to be established that if toads were encouraged to frequent the gardens, there would be very much less annoyance from flies during the dog-days.

Another experiment was with bats. Doctor Hodge's attention was turned to them through the Codlin moth, the insect to blame for most worm-eaten apples. In an orchard near his home Doctor Hodge found nine grubs of this insect in a minute. Chancing to go to another orchard, hardly a mile from the first, he found only four of the grubs in an hour's search.

Near this latter orchard there is an old barn in which live a colony of nearly a hundred bats. The owner of the farm informed the doctor that his apples were always free from worms. The Codlin moth flies only at night; the same is true of the bat. Putting the facts together, Doctor Hodge thought there was strong circumstantial evidence that the bat was a very useful friend of the apple-grower.

Women and Flowers.

"No true gentlewoman is ever careless or wanton in her treatment of flowers," said a clever woman the other day. She was right. The woman who does not care for flowers, who regards them merely as decorative aids, who does not rejoice when the sweet spring-time comes again, when "the flowers appear upon the earth, and the time of the singing birds is come" is not a woman to love or to trust. She is no friend of mine. It is written of a man noted for his clever knack of character reading, that when asked how he arrived so swiftly at his accurate conclusions, he answered, "I invariably put a cross against the name of the man or the woman who shows no love for little children, animals and flowers. On the other hand, I find those people most worth cultivating with whom children fraternize readily, to whom a strange dog will come, sure of a welcome, a kind word and a caress. And last, though not least, those who handle flowers tenderly, and even reverently, seeing possibilities in them beyond mere personal or table adornment." Ah, flowers, how Shakespeare loved them, the sweet common blossoms, the daffodils—

That comes before the swallow dares,
and take
The winds of March with beauty.

The "nodding violet," the "azur'd harebell," the "perfumed tincture of the roses," the "Lady Enochs, all silver white"—he loved them all.

Learn to be Handy.

The lack of manual training has been felt by many who, in the ordinary interpretation of the word, are considered educated, says Hardware.

This failing is noticed most frequently in the trivial repairs the hardware man is called upon to make. A left-hand rim lock has been carried three miles to have the latch bolt reversed. A customer repudiated his bill, cursed the outfit and the outfitters because the water had evaporated from his electric battery. Another customer was charged $5 by a hard-hearted dealer merely for putting a simple leather valve in his pump.

The impression appears to be firmly installed that if a plumber is paid for doing certain work, that work can be done by none but a plumber, whereas if men retained even a little of the inquisitiveness of their youth they might yet "see the wheels go round."

In dealing with mechanics the ability to illustrate some technical feature by free-hand drawing is of great advantage to the merchant. A salesman for electric chandeliers said that his talent for drawing had enabled him to close many a contract by clearing up all doubts and showing just how such and such a combination would look.

In trimming his window many a hardware clerk has marred an otherwise good display by the appearance of his price-tickets, and has longed for something that would enable him to become a creditable sign-writer, or at least for a substitute for the labored ... his drawing.

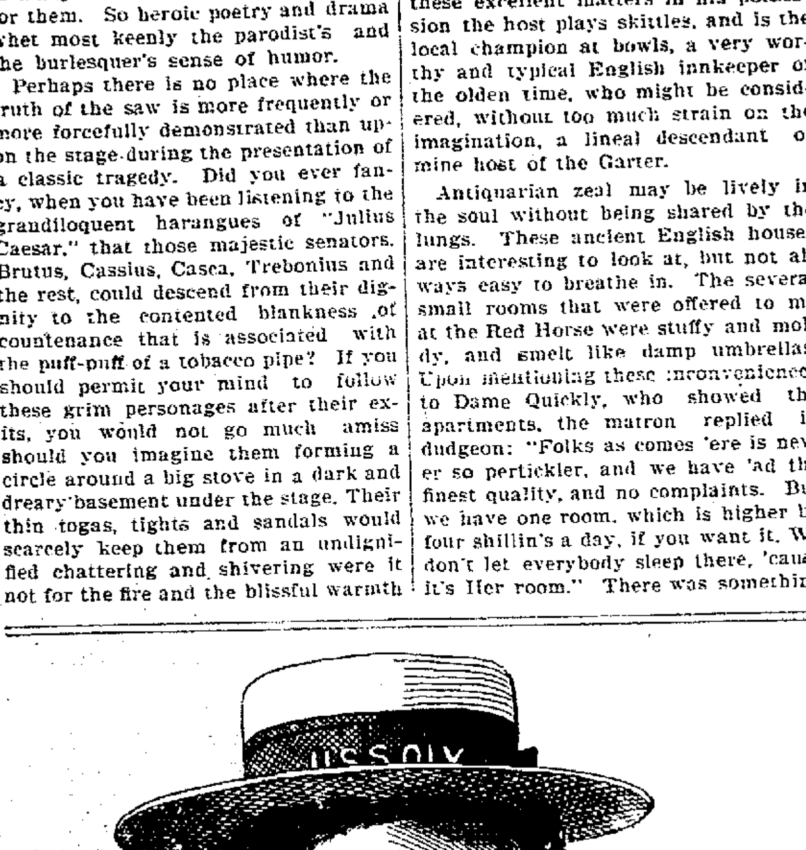
THEATRICAL TOPICS.

SOME SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN STAGELAND.

From the Sublime to the Ridiculous, or a Tale of the Stage and the Green-room—Ada Rehan at Stratford-on-Avon—A Queer Phase of the Business.

THERE is an old saying that "it is but a step from the sublime to the ridiculous." Old soldiers often tell of funny incidents that help to lighten even the horrors of battle. That which is common, mundane, stands forever as a mockery of the ideal. The serious, by extreme contrast with the insignificant, gives rise to many absurdities, wherever we look for them. So heroic poetry and drama whet most keenly the parodist's and the burlesquer's sense of humor.

Perhaps there is no place where the truth of the saw is more frequently or more forcefully demonstrated than upon the stage during the presentation of a classic tragedy. Did you ever fancy, when you have been listening to the grandiloquent harangues of "Julius Caesar," that those majestic senators, Brutus, Cassius, Casca, Trebonius and the rest, could descend from their dignity to the contented blankness of countenance that is associated with the puff-puff of a tobacco pipe? If you should permit your mind to follow these grim personages after their exits, you would not go much amiss should you imagine them forming a circle around a big stove in a dark and dreary basement under the stage. Their thin togas, tights and sandals would scarcely keep them from an undignified chattering and shivering were it not for the fire and the blissful warmth



ADA LEWIS.

(Originator of the "tough girl" parts in Harrigan's place. Yet she is anything but tough when off the stage. The likeness is a good one.)

that each draws in with the smoke of his pipe.

In "The Gladiator," during that very spiritual scene in which the Christian slave, Neodamia, renounces her patrician lover and elects to die rather than deny her God, imagine Gaiba, the great, heroic gladiator, who is to save her, in the doorway of his dressing-room, tilted back, Yankee fashion, in a hard, wooden chair of modern make, and attired in the scant costume of the arena scene—flesh-colored tights and a small fur skin. Instead of bravely carrying a shield on his arm and a sword in his powerful hand, these emblems of his valorous vocation have been exchanged for a mean little, unclassical thing that he holds in his mouth. A picture of him as he muses there, veiled in a cloud of smoke, might make an attractive cigar advertisement. It is these insignificant, impertinent little things—the pipe, the wooden chair, the homely stove, the chattering and the shivering—that be-

"HER."

little and make irresistibly ludicrous those heroic figures.

Ada Rehan has a pronounced English accent and inflection, and to this may be ascribed, about as much as to her talents, the high favor in which she is held in England. An American who gives this graphic account of her experience of the fact arrived at Stratford-on-Avon to pay his respects to the Shakespeare shrine. The Shakespeare hotel, he writes, dates back to the period of Ann Hathaway's courtship. Its antique gables and timbered walls are probably of an era before Will Shakespeare became incensed at Sir Thomas Lucy. But the landlord was of the style too modern for archaelogical humor, and Perugini, the opera singer, who is nothing if not artistic, arriving at that moment for a rejuvenating holiday, persuaded me to try the Red Horse Inn in search of more Shakespearean surroundings. This is the hostelry celebrated by Washington Irving. Although not so picturesque in architecture, nor so comfortable inside as its rival, the Red Horse has antiquarian and other associations that commend it to the bookish traveler. Apart from the famous poker and armchair immortalized by Irving in "The Sketchbook," relics which are now reverently preserved in a glass case beside the historic fireplace, the little parlor contains a registry of many renowned names and certain souvenirs of the poetic nature of William Winter. Further than these excellent matters in his possession the host plays skittles, and is the local champion at bowls, a very worthy and typical English innkeeper of the olden time, who might be considered, without too much strain on the imagination, a lineal descendant of mine host of the Garter.

Antiquarian zeal may be lively in the soul without being shared by the lungs. These ancient English houses are interesting to look at, but not always easy to breathe in. The several small rooms that were offered to me at the Red Horse were stuffy and moldy, and smelt like damp umbrellas. Upon mentioning these inconveniences to Dame Quickly, who showed the apartments, the matron replied in dudgeon: "Folks as comes 'ere is never so pertickler, and we have 'ad the finest quality, and no complaints. But we have one room, which is higher by four shillin's a day, if you want it. We don't let everybody sleep there, 'cause it's Her room." There was something of awe in Dame Quickly's tone as she concluded her sentence.

"And who may Her be?" I asked, after inspecting the large, handsomely furnished chamber and deciding upon it as entirely satisfactory.

"Her," the matron said scornfully, "maybe you mought be a stranger in these parts? I'd have you to know, sir, that Hada Rehan, the great actress, okerpied this room. She slept in that bed; she sat a lookin' outer those there winders; she washed her hands in that basin, and combed her 'air at that glass."

"How extremely interesting," I said. "That settles it. What is a matter of four shillings compared to the atmosphere of genius? With the associations of that admirable comedienne in my easy chair and Shakespeare blowing in the window I shall be entirely comfortable. Send me a bottle of Bass and tell the waiter to save a place for me at dinner."

Jefferson De Angelis is to star in comic opera. His campaign directors are Ben D. Stevens and John W. McKinney, who for seven years held the like relation to De Wolf Hopper. De Angelis has a new opera.

It was funny in a semi-pathetic way to see Tom Seabrooke loitering around New York in the grasp of Deputy Sheriff Tom Maguire. It is understood that the unhappy comedian would like to resign his membership in the Alimony Club.

Talk about the resurrection of the body! M. R. Leavett has lately been seen in the flesh, and he will soon materialize as manager of the Bush Street theater in San Francisco. Thus it appears that the dead really sometimes revisit the glimpses of the moon.

The heavily exploited benefit for Oscar Hammerstein in New York was a failure. The whole scheme was a mistake. The public could not be persuaded that a man of Hammerstein's ingenuity, daring and pugnacity was a fit object for charity.

LEANDER RICHARDSON.

LITTLE JOE "WHEELER."

Stories of the Career of the ex-Confederate Cavalry Leader.

Among the prominent actors in the military operations in Cuba none are more interesting or picturesque than Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler. He is a soldier by instinct, education and training; a personification of mental and physical activity and nervous energy, and one of the most curious and inquisitive of men. That he should climb a tree on the picket line at the age of sixty-two, with a field glass slung to his shoulders, in order to observe the position and movements of the enemy, was as natural and characteristic of him as that he should strive and win in a footrace against a bicycle across the capitol plaza in Washington a few months ago. Nearly forty years ago he was a light dragoon in the United States army—in fact, weighing little more than 100 pounds—and he is a light dragoon yet in the same sense, for he does not tip the scale when it is weighted with more than 120 pounds.

Young Wheeler was a born cavalryman, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, and when he resigned his second lieutenant's commission in the Fifth Dragoons in 1861, in order to serve the Confederacy, it was with some reluctance that he accepted a first lieutenant's commission in the artillery and an assignment to garrison duty at Pensacola. A few months later he received a colonel's commission in an Alabama infantry regiment. At the battle of Shiloh the regiment and its commander distinguished themselves. The former suffered heavy losses in the battle, but Col. Wheeler, according to the official report of Gen. Chalmers, his brigade commander, "bravely charged at the head of the small remnant of his regiment and the remnant of Mississippians, bearing the regimental colors aloft." In this charge two horses were shot under him. Wheeler's horse always offered a better target than his rider, and before the war ended sixteen had been shot and killed under him in battle, "besides a great number wounded," as he once remarked. He was always in the thick of the fight, even after he rose to the command of a division and a corps, and duty on his staff was by no means merely ornamental or a sinecure. From first to last no fewer than thirty-two of his staff officers were killed or wounded while riding beside him in battle. He himself did not always come off scot free. He was three times slightly wounded, and once "painfully," as he expressed it, and his "saddle equipments and clothes were also frequently struck by the missiles of the enemy." The "painful" wound was received in an engagement near Nashville, Tenn., after Bragg's retreat from Kentucky in 1862. On this occasion Gen. Wheeler's horse "was torn in pieces by an exploding shell, his aide was killed beside him, and himself painfully wounded," but he mounted another horse, secured another aide-de-camp and continued the fight.

What took place on another occasion when Wheeler was covering the retreat of the Confederate forces—a duty which he was frequently required to perform in the course o his career—is thus described:

It was now sundown, everything was across Duck river in security, and he was about to make another charge when a staff officer caught him and pointed to the rear, where the enemy had again surrounded him with another column. Wheeling quickly, he charged through it and plunged headlong into the river, then swollen to a mighty torrent, and amid a storm of bullets, making the water fairly foam, he climbed up the opposite bank. Of the sixty who formed this "forlorn hope" only thirteen escaped, and three of these were badly wounded.

On the third day of Bragg's retreat after the battle of Missionary Ridge, Gen. Wheeler's cavalry, as usual, was covering the retreat. It became necessary to make a stand for a short time, and Gen. "Pat" Cleburn, with his division of infantry, was detailed to strengthen the cavalry. Of course, Wheeler was in the thick of the fight which followed and "his hat was pierced with a minie bullet and his foot contused by a fragment of shell."

Gen. Wheeler was sent soon afterward with his cavalry to co-operate with Longstreet in the operations against Burnside in East Tennessee. On Dec. 28, 1863, the former attacked a supply train with a small force and was repulsed, but he "checked the charge of the Yankee cavalry by a counter-charge with his staff and escort." "During the melee which ensued Gen. Wheeler was entirely enveloped by the enemy," but he managed to escape this time with a whole skin.

Some of Gen. Wheeler's most daring and successful exploits during the war were his cavalry raids and counter-raids. He was a constant and terrible menace to the Union lines and means of communication and transportation. Railway locomotives and cars were destroyed and bridges burned by the hundred; hundreds of wagons and thousands of mules were captured and carried off or burned and killed, and millions of dollars' worth of quartermasters', commissary, ordnance and medical stores shared a like fate. Thousands of Union soldiers lived on half or quarter rations, and hundreds of army horses and mules starved for want of forage on account of the operations of Wheeler's cavalry.

In January, 1863, in a raid on Gen. Rosecrans's line of communication, Gen. Wheeler, with a brigade of cavalry, attacked and destroyed nine river transports loaded with army supplies, and also captured and burned the "tin-clad" gunboat Sedelle. In his account of this exploit Gen. Wheeler said: "Alongside the blazing and crackling transports she became a cinder upon the waters, which only an hour before she had walked so proudly like a thing of life."

The capture of army transports and navy gunboats by cavalry was so unusual an occurrence that the young major-general probably thought the account of it would bear adornment. But other accounts written or dictated by him of his military achievements indicate the existence of a strong vein of poetry in his mental composition. For example, his account of a raid into the Sequatchie Valley in the autumn of 1863 contains the following passage:

As jocund day began to tiptoe on the mountain tips on either side, and the sunbeams to cast their golden radiance upon the fields of that fertile valley, as if to cheer the weary soldiers for the brilliant achievements before them, a column of the enemy was encountered, and no sooner seen than the notes of the general's bugle sounded the charge and each horseman, instinct with new life, rushed forward to the attack.

The Southern Confederacy was in its dying throes, and Gen. Wheeler realized it, and had a doleful tale to tell when he was summoned to meet Jefferson Davis at Charlotte, N. C., late in April, 1864. The capture of both followed soon afterward, but at different places, although Wheeler stood by his fallen chief until the time came when everybody must look out for his own safety. They were companions in captivity for a short time, and it was characteristic of the cavalry leader that he should twice suggest "plans for the rescue or flight of President Davis," both of which were abandoned at the instance of the latter. After a short term of confinement in Fort Delaware as a prisoner of war, Gen. Wheeler was released on parole not again to bear arms against the United States.

He was the first ex-Confederate to offer his services to the government as a soldier in the existing war, and when he again took up arms he belted his sword around a blue instead of a gray uniform, and went forth to battle under the Stars and Stripes.

No better evidence of Gen. Wheeler's intense mental activity and great industry could be asked than a volume of some 400 pages entitled "A Revised System of Cavalry Tactics for the Use of the Cavalry and Mounted Infantry, C. S. A., by Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. A., Mobile: S. H. Goetzel & Co., 1863."

This is an elaborate and comprehensive treatise, and when the fact is taken into consideration that its author was in constant active and exacting service in the field during the entire period of its production the achievement must be regarded as an extraordinary one. This book is printed on thin grayish paper and bound in coarse pasteboard covers with a cloth-back, for it was published at a place where fine book paper and binding materials had become very scarce, even in 1863. A copy of the book is kept among the "locked up" treasures of the library of congress. When he handed it to the Tribune correspondent Mr. Spofford remarked: "We have a good many books that were published in the South in war-time. This one was picked up at an auction sale for 65 cents. A copy would cost a good many dollars now."

BALLOONS IN WAR.

A Novel Battle in Cloudland Nearly Thirty Years Ago.

Baltimore Sun. The announcement that the balloon is destined to play a role in the present war with Spain recalls the aeronautic experiments made by the French during the great war in 187- and 1871. As early as 1793 balloons were used in military signalling in France. But, in our times, during the siege of Paris by the German troops frequent attempts were made by Frenchmen to communicate with those inside the beleaguered city, and to despatch men and matter from the capital by means of balloons. In Paris itself, under the directi- of Postmaster Rampont, a balloon po- and transport service was established fo- carrying persons and governmental a- well as private mail matter from the be- sieged capital. Among the public me- leaving the city in this way M. Gambet- will ever be remembered. Homing pi- geons were also sent by this route to car- news back to Paris. A total of sixty-s- balloons, according to Tissandier's "L- Ballon Pendant le Siege de Paris," le- the besieged city, and 168 persons, 10,1- kilograms of postal matter, includin- 3,000,000 letters, 363 homers, five dogs a- two boxes of dynamite, were despatche- by the aerial route. Of the balloon- fifty-two descended in France, five in Belgium, four in Holland, two in Ge- many, and one in Norway. Only five - them were captured by the Germans a- two were never heard of, having be- lost in the ocean.

Of all voyages of that time, howeve- none could compare for exciting a- perilous incidents with that of the w- known aeronaut, M. Nadar, who le- Tours for Paris with important gover- ment dispatches at 6 o'clock one fine - cember morning. At 11 he was in vi- of the capital on the Seine. While flo- ing about 3,000 meters above Fort Cha- enton, Nadar suddenly observed a s- ond balloon on the horizon. Thinking to be one leaving Paris, the French ae- naut at once displayed the tricolor of - country, and the other balloon respond- by exhibiting the same flag. Gradua- the two balloons approached one anot- being drawn in the same direction - the same current of air. When th- were separated by only a short dista- several explosions were heard. T- stranger had commenced to fire shots - Nadar's balloon—the "Intrepide"—wh- began to descend rapidly. The Fren- flag had by this time been replaced - the other balloon by the Prussian colo- The Parisians, who were watching - affair from the forts below, and who - realized the true character and object - the last arrival, cried out that th- plucky compatriot was lost. But t- were mistaken.

Nadar had scrambled from the car - the network of his airship after the f- shot from the enemy, to stop a h- made in the tissue. Presently he - scended to the car as the balloon righ- itself, and throwing out a quantity - ballast, caused it to rise higher - higher. Then, seizing his rifle he f- shots with rapid succession into - Prussian, which suddenly split and s- to the earth. On reaching the groun- detachment of Uhlans, who had b- watching the combat from the p- picked up the German aeronauts and - off to the Prussian outposts. Nadar - alighted in safety within the girdl- the Paris forts, meeting with an - thusiastic ovation for his victory in - first balloon duel.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Our Army and Navy Gradually - ing Supplied.

Philadelphia Record: In the engagemen- land near Santiago, as well as in naval - tions, the federal forces have been ham- their efficiency reduced and their loss- creased by the necessity of using old-fash- powder for our small arms and great g- s- a the resulting disadvantage was not - ous, since the clouds of smoke which, - casion, interfered with our gunners' aim - hid our ships from the view of the e- But on land the case was different. The - from American rifles clearly disclosed t- opposing force the exact location of our - while the Spanish troops under cover - not be detected, even when firing in - and destructive volleys. There was no - from the Mauser cartridges, and hen- clue to the whereabouts of the enemy.

It is quite probable that we should hav- nothing but smokeless powder in the arm- navy long ago, but for the contentions b- favored contractors and bureau officials - the kind of explosive to be adopted. M- these detonative compounds are patente- there would be profit galore in securin- adoption by the United States of any - ticular brand. All are effective, and - another sort has been adopted by the - and navies of all modern nations. Und- plea that it was necessary to find out - brand was the best army and navy board- trived to postpone until the very eve - the settlement of a question of prime i- ance which should have been decided lon-

Before many months shall have elapsed - ever, the advantage of the enemy due - non-use of smokeless powder will have - peared. Already the new and superior - sive has begun to displace brown pri- powder in our warships. The cruiser Ne- leans, a vessel built for Brazil and pur- from that government in London, uses f- cordite exclusively, and the naval report- that she has done more effective work th- other vessel in proportion to her arm- Cordite, which is a mixture of nitro-gl- and gun cotton, is not absolutely smo- there being a slight haze after each deto- The smokeless powder finally adopted - naval bureau of ordnance is superior - English article in this regard, since afte- there is no visible vaporous residuum wh-

In addition to the New Orleans the - head and the Newark have been provide- full supplies of smokeless powder, and - ber of our auxiliary cruisers have als- furnished with it. Large orders for t- explosive have been placed by the na- partment, and it will be brought into - the entire service as rapidly as possible- plosive cannot be used together on th- ship, and since the enormous demand - navy cannot be supplied fast enough - powder making establishments, the use - common brown powder will be compuls- a time. Eventually, however, our arm- navy will be fully provided with supplie- smokeless variety, and in all news- whether purchased outright or contrac- this form of explosive will be used excl-

A Threatened Duel.

A Honolulu dispatch: "There is serio- ble between Paymaster W. B. Wilc- Capt. Whiting, of the monitor Mon- and a duel is probable. According to- ments of friends of the principals the- rel grew out of slighting remarks all- have been made by Wilcox concerni- wife of Capt. Whiting, who is one of t- brated Ah Fong girls. Ah Fong is a - aire Chinese, who married a half-wh- half-Hawaiian woman. Sixteen daught- several sons were born to the couple, - girls are considered the belles of H- and are favorites in society. Wilcox- dinner given the officers of the Mon- is alleged to have cast reflections on - tire Ah Fong family, including Mrs- ing. The story reached Whiting, and - manded an explanation. Friends say - is expected." Capt. Whiting was - after his marriage at the Pensacola na-

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"The Old Oaken Bucket" is a drinki- that has hung on well.

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TWO AND FATE.

The ship we ride the world in sniffs the storm,
And throws its head upon the hurricane,
Quivering like a war-horse when ranks form
With scream of bugles and the shout of men;
Neighs to the challenge of the thunder-bolt,
And charges in the squadrons of the surge,
Sabrings its way with fury of revolt,
And lashes with exultation as a scourge,
Who would not rather founder in the fight
Than to have known the glory of the fray?
Ay, to go down in armor and in might,
With our last breath to dominate dismay,
To sink amid the mad sea's clashing spears,
And with the cry of bugles in our ears!
—Richard Hovey, in Century.

A VENTURE WITH DEATH.

HOW ONE OF THREE REMAINED BEHIND.

[The dispatches tell of the death at Santiago in the fore-front of battle of Captain William S. O'Neil, of Roosevelt's rough riders. Captain O'Neil preferred to be known as "Buckey" O'Neil in Arizona, where he lived, and some years ago he wrote a number of frontier stories for the Argonaut. He was a typical frontiersman, and did much for the upbuilding of the community in which he lived, and his death shows that he has laid down his life cheerfully for the country that he loved. One of his stories which appeared in the Argonaut is here reprinted.]

SITUATED in South Eastern Arizona there is a tract of land large enough to make an Eastern State. It is known as the Apache Indian Reseservation, and it is there that the Indians of that tribe are kept under close military surveillance. Years ago the surveillance would occasionally relax, and then there would be an outbreak. A trail of blood would be marked out toward Mexico, and the vultures would come in crowds, as if from all over the West, to enjoy the banquet prepared for them in the dead, whose bodies would glisten when first killed with snowy whiteness in the dazzling sunlight, so that you could see them dotting the plains from afar off, while the hot winds from the south that tanned your face would be heavy with the smell of human carrion.

It is not so now, for better watch and ward is kept by the soldiers. But when it was so, there were four men who went into this Apache country to prospect for the mines from which, in the old days, the Indians obtained the silver out of which they would mold bullets when they could not get lead. Many a man has lost his life searching for these mines, and many more will doubtless do the same before they are discovered. This, though, will never deter men from making the effort, so long as men have the right to take their lives in their hands and wager them against wealth.

Of these four men, one was Harry Barrett. He was young, and had, as many young men have, and as all young men should have, a girl with whom he was very much in love, and to whom he was engaged to be married. It was probably this more than anything else that made him so desirous of growing suddenly rich by finding the treasure mines of the Apaches, for, when a young man is truly in love, his greatest regret is that he does not own the wealth of the Indies and possess the power of the Czar to augment his importance in the eyes of the woman in whom he is so deeply interested. This was so with Harry Barrett, and when old Jeff Bramlett, who had prospected for these same mines for twenty years or more, came to him with his map of the country in which they were supposed to exist, Harry was not long in growing enthusiastic, and believing what was told him, for the prospect of great wealth is always intoxicating. The map was old, and frayed, and faded, for many another man had fingered it, to his sorrow. That counted for naught, though, with Harry. When the day came for the party to start out on their search, he was the most light-hearted of all, especially when he lagged behind to kiss his hand to the girl for whose sake he desired wealth, and who stood at the door of her father's house watching him, while she saw in vision the beautiful things that the future had in store for them both. The wealth that Harry might discover was not necessary to make her pictures of the future bright. If she only could have Harry, that was sufficient, and, when he passed from her sight, she turned away, humming the song he most liked, while thinking of the pleasures that awaited his return.

For months there had been no rumors of Indian disturbances. There had been peace on the reservation so long that men had ceased to give its dangers a thought, as men who live in the shadows of volcanoes live day after day unthinking of the hour that will find them buried beneath its lava. To the undertaker, nothing is so commonplace as death, while the headsman in time sees nothing notable in an execution, save whether or not the ax finds its way through one neck easier than through another. And so it is with danger, for when it is ever present, men grow callous to it, no matter how great it may be. So it was with Harry Barrett and his comrades. While the girl who was awaiting his return might have occasionally thought of the risks that the little party ran, the men never felt any anxiety, or, if they did, subdued it without openly expressing it.

For the first few days they found indications of rich silver deposits—indications that were so rich that they made a permanent camp, intending to examine the ledges that criss-crossed the country thoroughly. They had seen no Indians, and expected none. One day, though, as they sat at dinner, a shot came from out of the pines, and before the echo had died away it was followed by a score of others. Old Jeff Bramlett, who was to have led them to untold wealth, dropped the tin plate—from which he was eating—on the ground. Not abruptly, but so gently that it hardly made a sound; and, as it fell, he apparently made an effort to rise to his feet, only to fall face forward into the fire, where still simmered the uneaten portion of the noonday meal.

The three remaining men sprang to their feet unharmed, and rushed to seek cover behind trees and bowlders, picking up the arms that came nearest to their hands. As Barrett passed the fire, he drew from it the body of the old man. The face was covered with ashes and blood, while the long hair and open shirt were smoking from the contact with the coals. The limp body and relaxed jaw told how suddenly death had come.

As the young man threw the body to one side from the fire, and sank under the cover of a bowlder, he glanced in the direction from which the shots had come, but could see nothing. As he watched, there would occasionally rise puffs of white smoke, followed by the report of a rifle, and he would fire in return. Through the whole afternoon never once did he see an Indian's face or form. After the first surprise, the three had called to see one another, and were rejoiced to know that none was hit. The oldest had taken the direction of affairs.

"Hold your ammunition, and wait until to night, and then we will break back for the canon and try to reach the settlements. There are too many of them for us to stand off," he said, and so through the long afternoon they waited. The fire they had kindled burned out, and the body of the dead man beside it grew cold and rigid. The blood no longer flowed from the wound. When the wind would blow the ashes from the coals left by the fire, they would still glow, as if in mockery of the quick death that had overtaken the outstretched form beside him.

When darkness had come, the three men gradually crept back—keeping as closely together as possible—in the direction of the canon behind them. Occasionlly, out of the darkness, would come a flash of light from a rifle fired in their direction. To these, at first, they replied; but when they had got some distance from the camp where the dead man lay, they rose to their feet, and as rapidly and noiselessly as possible retreated to the canon. No one spoke, but each knew that the faces of his comrade were, like his own, glowing with that feeling of gratitude that comes only when a man has escaped almost certain death. They would never see the man they had left behind again; but, after all, he was old and alone in the world, while they—well, with them life was sweeter and dearer than it could possibly have been to him.

The three men kept closely together, as if relying on one another for assistance. As they climbed down through the canon they remained on its darkest side, in order to avoid any possible discovery, although it made their narrow footway still more dengerous. Far behind them they could see on the mountain side a blaze of light, and they knew that it was a signal of their escape. It made them push forward with still greater exertion, for now they knew that the pursuit was close behind, and that it would be only with the greatest effort they could escape, as the Indians had probably discovered the direction in which they were going, and would endeavor to intercept them. As they pushed forward with renewed haste, the man in the rear suddenly slipped and fell, carrying with him his two comrades. The fall was but a slight one. The little pebbles it had started had hardly ceased rolling before two of the men were again on their feet, picking up their arms. Harry tried to join them, and rose to his feet, but only to fall again.

"What's the matter?" asked one of his comrades.

"I think I have sprained my leg some way," he replied.

The two men assisted him to arise, but when he was on his feet, his left leg seemed to be without life, so far as any control of the muscles of it was concerned. He tried to step forward, but it drtgged as if it were paralyzed. A cold sweat broke out all over him, and when one of the men who supported him said, "This is tough!" it sounded like a sentence of death.

"Can't you move it at all?" asked one of his comrades, his voice betraying his desire to be once more on his way toward the settlements. They were still standing where they had fallen in the moonlight, and one of them noticing it, led the way back into the shadow.

"No, I am afraid it is broken," answered the disabled man. His voice sounded strange and changed. He could hardly recognize it. The dead man whom they had left lying back by the camp-fire seemed very near to him, and in his fear and pain he wondered if the Indians had mutilated him much.

The two men laid him down, and one, taking the disabled limb in his hand, moved it gently back and forth, and in an instant moved his hand far up on the thigh.

"Yes, it's broken there. You can feel the ends of the bones." As he said it, he glanced from the face of the wounded man into that of his other comrade. Even in the shadow the wounded man caught the expression on the faces of the two men, and knew that they were thinking how long it would be before the Apaches would overtake them if they remained there. Both had seated themselves by his side in the shadow, so that if their pursuers were near they would offer a poorer target.

"Don't you think you can limp along with our help?" asked one.

"No, it's no use, boys, I could never get through the canon. You will have to leave me. If I tried, they would attack us before daybreak." As he said this, he unbuckled the belt from around his waist, with its gleaming row of cartridges, and handed it to one of the men, after taking the revolver from its holster.

"Well, we ain't going to leave you," said one of his comrades.

"Boys, that is nonsense," said the disabled man. His voice was so calm and clear now that it surprised him. "You can do me no good by staying, and there will be three instead of one to die. By to-morrow morning, you can be within reach of the settlements and safe, but my time has come."

The two men looked at each other in silence. After all, it was but true that nothing would be gained by their staying. They had both risen to their feet like men who had been given a new hope.

"Boys, tell Mattie how it was, and give her what I have got in town." At the mention of the girl's name, there again came into the voice the unsteady strangeness that was there when he first told them that he was hurt, while, in the moonlight, they could see there were tears in his eyes. For an instant the wounded man was silent, and then he added: "You had better take my arms with you; you may need them."

As he finished speaking, he cocked the revolver and placed it to his head; but before he could press the trigger, one of the men grasped his hand and exclaimed:

"Don't do that!"

"Yes, you are right. The report would betray us," said the wounded man, as he lowered the weapon. "Give me that knife, instead."

"I didn't mean it that way," said the man who had made the remark, ashamed that the true feelings which prompted it had been perceived by the wounded man. "Don't kill yourself. We will stay with you, and we may yet pull through."

The wounded man shook his head quietly. The tone of the speaker told him, as plain as words could have done, that there was but one chance of escape for any of them. He took from the belt the man mechanically handed him, in compliance with his request, his heavy hunting-knife, and leaned back full length in the shadow of the canon. The men who stood watching him saw his eyes close and his lips moving in prayer, but only for an instant, and then, without looking up, he said:

"Good-by, boys; I hope you will get through."

There was not a quaver in his voice. As he finished the men turned away so as not to see him, each saying softly, as if speaking to himself:

"Good-bye, Harry."

As they stood looking down the moonlit canon, they could hear behind them, where the wounded man lay, sounds as if he were choking and gasping for breath. When they no longer heard them, they looked toward where he lay. The white breast, where the open bosom of the shirt exposed it in the shadow, looked as if stained with ink where the blood had touched it, and across it lay the nerveless hand that had held the knife.

For an instant the two men looked down on the body with awe, as if afraid that the open eyes were watching them. Then one placed his hand over the heart of the outstretched form, shuddering as he felt how warm it was. It seemed unnatural that it should be so with a dead man. For a moment he held it there, and then, wiping from it on the shirt of the dead man the blood that stained it, he arose and said, in answer to his comrade's look, in almost a whisper, as if fearing to be heard by the spirit that had just departed:

"Yes, he is dead."

And then the two survivors took the dead man's arms and pushed forward into the night toward the settlements, leaving behind them in the stillness of the moonlit canon, a white, upturned face to await the early dawn, when the Indians would slash it so that even the girl in the settlement, who had so often kissed it, would not know it.

Crystallizing Flowers.

Charming souvenirs of pleasant summer outings are ferns and flowers preserved by crystallizing them. The best method is to arrange some basket form of any desired pattern with pliable copper wire and wrap them with gauze. Into these tie to the bottom the flowers you wish to preserve—ferns, leaves, violets, in fact any flowers of a delicate character—do not attempt full-blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum of one pound to a gallon of water. Wait until the solution has cooled, as the colors will then be preserved in their original beauty, and the crystallized alum will hold them faster than when formed in a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystal that completely envelopes the articles remove carefully and allow it to drip for twelve hours. These baskets are very beautiful and will long preserve their freshness.

NATURALLY SHOCKED.

From Ally Sloper.

"Really, my dear, I don't think it quite respectable to witness such an anatomical display. Did you see that?"

ALTOGETHER TOO CONSERVATIVE.

From Judy.

He—What! rejected because I kissed you once?
She—Yes, I believe that is the reason.

EXAMPLE AND PRECEPT.

From Pick-Me-Up.

Ma Dear—No, dears, it's not fit for you to read.
Chorus—What are you reading it for, then?
Ma Dear—To find out whether I ought to let you read it.

HER FIRST THEATRE.

From Pick-Me-Up.

"Have you got a box?"
"Oh, no! We've got a little room, but there are only chairs in it."

FACTS ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES.

It Is The Chinese Who Have Developed Trade in the Islands.

The Spanish official world deserves none of the credit for any phase of progress in the Philippines. It is the Chinese, numbering a half-million, who have gone far into the interior with their wares, cultivating a love of barter and trade among the natives. It is the Englishman, the American, and, most of all, the German, who have organized the great business enterprises that have given Manila a respectable position among the larger Eastern cities. Some Spaniards in private life have also made large fortunes in business, as, for instance, two brothers of General Weyler, who in a few years showed that successful prosecution of the tobacco trade is as profitable as a gold mine. As a rule, however, it has been the function of the Spaniard to be simply a part of the governing machine organized for revenue purposes, collecting the head tax, the house tax, the import and export taxes, and all the imposts with great assiduity, repressing every foreign enterprise so long as it was possible to keep every rivulet of trade flowing to Spain alone, and opening, one after another, six ports to foreign commerce only when the pressure became irresistible.

In one sense Spain seemed to have lost the Philippines before Aguinaldo and the other insurgent chiefs raised their revolt and long before Dewey's fleet thundered in Manila Bay. Her grip upon every legitimate industry and enterprise in the islands had practically passed into the hands of foreigners. She remained the toll-taker, and that alone.

There is a large body of the better-class natives, many of them mixed bloods, not a few of them with a strain of Spanish in their veins, educated largely through the religious agencies of Spain, who revolted again, three years ago, against all things Spanish. They are found in Luzon, in Panay and in some other islands, and they are the insurgents of to-day.

In a word, it may be said that the vast resources of the Philippines have been tapped only along the very sea edge. Commercially and industrially, the interior of all the islands is as yet a sealed book except to the peddling Chinese with his petty trade. There is reason to believe that few parts of the world are richer in gold, copper, iron, lead and sulphur than the Philippines; but they are not attainable in the roadless interior. Large enterprises like the Philippines Mining Syndicate are operating on the coasts and will push inland when the way can be opened.—C. C. Adams, in Collier's Weekly.

Cycling and Insanity.

One of Scotland's insanity experts, Dr. Havelock, of the Montrose Royal Lunatic Asylum, testifies in an official report to the value of the bicycle as an aid in the cure of mental diseases. In speaking of the patients under his care Dr. Havelock used these words:

"A few of the gentlemen, in suitable cases, had been allowed to cycle, and had materially improved mentally and physically in consequence. It is believed that this form of exercise and recreation has a beneficial effect in the early stages of some forms of mental disorder, and I have seen several cases where it has hastened convalescence and established a sound recovery. Cycling seems to distract the mind from the morbid trains of thought and intense self-absorption in such cases more effectually, perhaps, than any other kind of recreation available."

These are not mere theories or conjectures. They are stated as the result of observation and experience, and as such are entitled to great weight. The suggestions thereby conveyed may, perhaps, be utilized to advantage on this side of the Atlantic. Physicians here have become alarmed at the steady growth of insanity, caused, presumably, by high-pressure mental absorption. If cycling will reduce the danger arising from the strain on nervous systems or strengthen those actually suffering, we may soon look for a substantial decrease in the number of insane patients.—New York Tribune.

Whipped a Bull With His Hands.

A most remarkable accident happened to Carey Volin, a prosperous Yankton County stockman, living twelve miles east of Yankton, S. D. Entering a large pasture, he was attacked by an enraged bull, and, being unarmed and single-handed, he fought the animal for nearly an hour. His back was so badly injured that his legs became totally paralyzed. Notwithstanding this, however, he retained his presence of mind, and succeeded at length in getting hold of the animal's lolling tongue and was dragged in this manner for many rods about the pasture. When he finally loosened his hold, completely exhausted, the bull, whipped, gave up the fight. Soon after Mr. Volin was found by his hired men, suffering terrible agony. He was carried to the house and physicians were summoned. He was bound in a plaster cast from shoulders to hips. The physicians claim his back is dislocated, but hopes are entertained for his recovery.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Attacked by Her Pet Rooster.

A woman residing near Springtown, Bucks County, Penn., has a mammoth rooster which has become a great pet. The fowl is so big that he can stand on the floor and pick crumbs off the table, and he usually dines with his mistress. One evening recently she took from him some article he had picked off the table and he resented the act by attacking her. The rooster pecked the woman's face and hand and discolored both her eyes by the terrific blows of his wings.—Philadelphia Record.

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HOME AGAIN

Though Prostrate Upon a Bed of Sickness.

BOYS RETURN FROM CO. C.

Ed Porter, Chas. Baum, Albert Gale and Spot Thomas Return to This City. All Badly Broken in Health.

Ed Porter, who was reported very ill at Chickamauga, arrived in this city with his father yesterday.

The little party arrived in this city last night and it was given out the journey had wearied the sick and so it was that the friends of the boys were unable to see them.

It will be remembered that some time ago a report was received here that Ed Porter, of Company C, was quite ill. At this time his father left Lima for the bed side of his sick boy, and Saturday for the first time his condition being such as would warrant it, he was removed to this city. Besides being attended by his father Spot Thomas came with Porter. Chas. Balm is also in the city with a sick man who he accompanied to this city. Albert Gale, well known about town, has been ill with typhoid fever in its worst form, and he was sent home from the impromptu hospital at Chickamauga.

It is certain the boys are in a fair way to recover. Much care will be taken, however, that they may not suffer a relapse; and with all the excitement necessary and incident to returning home, there is great care required to prevent such a contingency.

The many friends of the boys are much concerned about their welfare, and they will be watched anxiously until even the appearance of danger is passed.

EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

Shawnee Rebecca Lodge.
Board of Education.
Tailors' Union.
Colored I. O. O. F.
Modern Woodmen.
Fine attraction—Hover auditorium.

ABOUT THE CITY.

Late Local News in a Condensed Form for the Busy Readers.

Miss Flora Eastman, of Meadville, Pa., sang at the First Baptist church last night. She has a beautiful voice.

The contract for the building of the Lutheran church at the corner of Elizabeth and north streets, will be let next Saturday.

Frank Banta, the chewing gum man, is considerably worried over a letter he recently wrote one of his salesmen on a postal card. The aforesaid salesman was receiving a good salary and it seemed, turned in very few orders. Mr. Banta couldn't understand this, and unthinkingly wrote the salesman on a postal card. He used very plain language, and in a few days the postal card was turned over to a United States officer. Now, if Mr. Banta can explain the matter satisfactorily to aforesaid officer, and it is to be hoped he can, all will be well. Otherwise the mistake may cause Mr. Banta some serious trouble.

You take your choice from bill of fare for your 15c. dinner at the Faurot House Restaurant. Parlors to wait in. 7tf

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

When the delivery of the News is irregular please make complaint to the office. It would be a favor to the management.

PERSONAL.

Late Record of Limaites Abroad and Visitors in the City.

Dr. Hover is in Cincinnati.

Joe Woerner went to Cincinnati this afternoon

Charles East visited in Ft. Wayne Sunday

Mrs C. F Lufkin is home from a visit in Indianapolis

Guy Custer, clerk at Watson's grocery is on the sick list

Alex Frankel was the guest of Cincinnati friends yesterday.

Dr. F. G Stueber and family are on a trip to the northern lakes.

Mrs. T. W Bacchus is enjoying an outing at Michigan health resorts.

Mrs. F. A. Hume left yesterday for a visit with relatives in Port Huron, Mich.

County clerk U. M. Shappell and family left to-day for an outing at Douglas lake.

Miss Pet Galvin is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. George Meily, of West Spring street.

Attorney Klatte returned Sunday night from Dayton, where he had been on business.

Misses Laura Hershberg and Stella Goldburg, left Saturday afternoon for a visit in Cincinnati.

Mrs. E. B. Place is home from Cleveland, where she attended the Maccabee convention.

Mr. Owens, formerly of this city, now on the road for a Chicago house, spent Sunday in Lima.

F B. Vogle and wife, of South Main street, attended the funeral of the latter's brother at Sidney Saturday.

Miss Rhoda Dunlap, formerly teacher in our schools, for the past year of Cleveland, is visiting friends in the city.

John Sutton, clerk at Gooding's store, has returned from Niagara Falls and went to Rockford to visit his folks.

W. F Cotner and wife left to-day for Pueblo, Colorado. Mr. Cotner is in ill health and it is hoped the trip will be a beneficial one

Assistant superintendent W. C. Shoemaker, of the C, H. & D., and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. S. B Kauffman are enjoying an outing in Northern Michigan.

Misses Clara Crum, Charlotte Steffens, Agatha Hollham, Minnie Eisly and Emma Ford are home from Ypsilanti, Michigan, having finished a course in the Normal school there.

Messrs. Will Hoover, Geo. Newson, Chas. Coulter and families, accompanied by Mrs Walter Brown, left Saturday night for Cedar Point to enjoy the cool breezes from Lake Erie for a few weeks.

RESERVED SEATS

For Field's Minstrels on Sale Tuesday.

On Thursday night the Faurot opera house season opens with the Al. G Field's Greater Minstrels. Reserved seats will be on sale Tuesday morning at Melville's drug store. No advance in prices for the opening. 25. 50 and 75c : boxes $1 00.

SEPT. 1st

Our remodeling will be complete We have arranged for our new stock to arrive at that time Look out for our opening. It will be a STUNNER

F. E. HARMAN.

Good suspenders 9c, socks 3c, handkerchiefs 4c, collars 3c, etc., at the Wreck Sale, opposite court house.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

A GOOD UMBRELLA

. . . . 98c.

Nothing short of a revolution in Umbrella manufacturing could make it possible to offer such value. Here is a good Carola Silk Umbrella, 26-inch, fast black, Steel Rod, Strong Frame, neat Natural Wood Handles, adapted for Ladies or Gentleman's wear. A good all around Umbrella for

Ninety-Eight Cents.

Feldmann & Co

209 and 211 N. Main St.

THE GAME

Was Interesting From Start to Finish.

A LARGE CROWD FROM

Lima Saw the Reds Move Up a Peg in the Race for Championship—Chances of the Reds for Ultimate Victory.

A train load of enthusiastic fans left this city early yesterday morning by way of the C. H. & D. for Cincinnati to witness the game of ball between the ex-champions and the champions to be.

The train arrived in the city about 1 o'clock and the boys hurried out to the park to see the preliminary practice and the opening of the game.

It was a long distance to travel, and the journey was a bit tedious, but the fans felt amply repaid after witnessing what was undoubtedly one of the best games played at the league park this year. The interest in the game never flagged, and one sensational play followed the other so fast and furious that the crowd was wild in their demonstration. The score as given below is gratifying to the friends of the Reds who were unable to witness the game.

The season is well on its way and the Reds have maintained their lead so long it is to be hoped they can continue to do so until the end. If Ewing's braves win in the end there will be a demonstration in Cincinnati the like of which has not been known in the Queen City for years.

The game yesterday pulled the boys up a peg and their fine work both in the field and at the bat highly pleased their many admirers in this city.

THE RESULTS

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati ..	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	*—	4	7	2
Baltimore .	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1	7	1

Batteries—Dammann and Pietz Nops and Robinson. Umpires—Gaffney and Brown.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—	2	6	3
Pittsburg..	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—	4	10	1

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue, Gardner and Bowerman. Umpires—Swartwood and Warner.

First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
St Louis ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—	1	5	3
New York	5	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	0—	12	13	2

Batteries—Hughey, Gilpatrick Carsey and Clements Seymour and Grady Umpires—Emslie and Hunt

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
St Louis ..	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—	8	11	2
New York	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	1	2—	8	14	6

Batteries—Sudhoff and Clements Carrick and Grady Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

First Game.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville.	2	0	0	0	0	0		0	1—	3	6	3
Brooklyn	1	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	0—	8	11	0

Batteries—Altrock Fraser and Kittridge, Kennedy and Ryan. Umpires—O Day and McDonald

Second Game.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9—	R.	H.	E.
Louisville	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	0—	5	10	2
Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	1—	6	12	2

Batteries—Dowling and Powers McKenna and Grim Umpires—O Day and McDonald.

NOTES.

The great game of ball will take place to-morrow afternoon at Faurot's ball park. The business men on the west side of the square are confident they can lick the business men on the east side of the square. The eastsiders are all puffed up and say it will be no trick at all to shut the westsiders out. There's fun ahead.

A SOLOIST.

A Novel and Successful Performance at the Sacred

Concert Last Night at Hover's Park—A Novel Entertainment—Saxaphone a Success.

The first time in the history of Hover's park, a Sunday evening entertainment was given last night. The show was something entirely novel and out of the ordinary, being a sacred concert, with many entertaining and brilliant features

Much can be said of the whole show, but the saxaphone solo, rendered by S. Millard, is worthy of special favorable mention. Mr Millard is an old trooper, and has been associated with some of the largest shows in minstrelsy, in the capacity of a soloist. Last night after the rendition of his first piece he was cheered to the echo. He played three pieces and was encored each time.

Mr. Millard is an artist in his line and the musical ear of Lima audiences is not slow to appreciate his ability.

Bargains in men's and boys' suits and hats at the Wreck Store, opposite court house.

Try the 15c. lunches at Hotel Faurot Restaurnat—best in the city. 7tf

Don't fail to read the want ads. in THE NEWS. You will find something there of interest to you. tf

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

A BIG TIME

Will the Elks Have at Sandusky Thursday and Friday.

Thursday and Friday of this week will be red letter days for the Ohio Elks. The state convention and reunion is to be held at Sandusky and all preparations are being made for a celebration and good time such as the Elks alone know how to have. Lima lodge will join in the festivities of the occasion.

Aside from the exercises of the state convention and a parade under direction of Al. G. Fields, as marshal of the day, there will be an exhibition drill by the "Cherry Pickers," of Toledo, a grand concert by the Great Western band, followed by dancing and bathing at the famous Cedar Point beach, a grand Rhode Island Clam bake, exhibition by Barlow's minstrels, lady bicycle races, dancing, grand fireworks display. This will complete the first day's fun.

On Friday there will be excursions to Put-in-Bay, and the other islands, a big dinner at Hotel Victory, supper at Sandusky. Friday evening Sandusky lodge will give a social and banquet for the visitors.

JOHN DUNN,

A Hero of Santiago, With a Spanish Bullet

IN HIS LEFT FOOT, HAS

Returned to Home and Friends in This City. Wounded on the Second of July—He Limps Quite a Bit—Was With Teddy Roosevelt.

John Dunn residing with his parents in this city, on North Main street, returned to his home here yesterday after an absence of months.

It will be remembered by our readers that Dunn was wounded at Santiago on the second day of July, an account of which was in this paper at that time. After the battle, the hardest in this war, young Dunn was picked up, wounded and bleeding, and carried to an impromptu hospital which was erected near the line of battle. Ever since that eventful day he has been among the sick and dying of the army. Not long since in company with a number of crippled and sick soldiers, he was sent to Tampa from Santiago. He has improved rapidly since he has been left to himself and away from the other sick.

Dunn arrived in this city last night He limps a little as a result from his wound, otherwise he does not look like an old veteran.

VERY LOW.

Mrs Harry Fredericks is in a Critical Condition This Afternoon.

Mrs Harry Fredericks, of West North street, is in a critical condition this afternoon and the worst is feared Mrs. Fredericks has been sick for a long time and at one time a few months ago it was thought that she was near death's door

WATSON'S WEATHER.

Rain to-night. Clearing Tuesday afternoon. Colder

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used to-day for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstinate coughs. H F Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the U. B church will serve ice cream, melon and cake on Tuesday evening, Aug. 9th, at the home of Mr and Mrs. Applas, on South Pine street. Price, 10 cents.

Shoe bargains for men, women, boys and children at the Wreck Shoe Store, 302 North Main street, opposite court house.

See Holtgrewe to-night at Hover Park.

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

Don't fail to read the want ads in THE NEWS.

GO TO

THE CALIFORNIA WINE CO.

FOR

Pure Grape Brandy and Blackberry Wine

For Diarrhoea and Bowel Trouble. A positive cure.

DEATH

Still Makes His Daily Rounds--His Victims.

BABIES BOTH ARE CALLED

Away—Dread Ravages of Cholera Infantum Among the Little Folks—Two More Added to the Already Long List of the Summer's Dead.

Lillian Lumbeck, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lumbeck, died last evening at shortly after six o'clock.

The little girl was almost a year old, and had never been ill until a few days ago she was convulsed by an acute attack of cholera infantum. There seemed no hope for her even from the first. She became rapidly worse and died last night.

The funeral services were held this afternoon at 2-30 from the residence Interment at Woodlawn.

Cecil Kindle, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glen. Kindle, residing at 455 North Main street, died last night at half past five from cholera infantum. The body was taken to Ada and interred this afternoon.

WOOD MANTELS.

Our line is now complete and consists of all the new patterns in Oak, Cherry and Mahogany. The newest Gas Grates and prettiest Tiles in the market. If you are building, see our stock and get prices.

F. E HARMAN.

Notice.

All Shawnee Rebeccas are requested to meet at the hall this evening at 7 30 sharp for practice. By order of the captain.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for DeWitt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

Go to Hover Park and hear the Magnolia Quartette.

Get your oil leases at the NEWS office.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father to take home to Himself sister Mary E. Lischey, a member of Golden Rule Lodge B. S. B. A.: therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to His will, we recognize that the angel of death has walked in our midst and taken home one of our number after a long life of usefulness and christian labor.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved daughter and her family our most sincere sympathies and commend them to the love and care of our Father above, who careth for all His children.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our order; that a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to the daily papers of the city for publication.

Whereas, Within one short week God has visited us the second time, removing brother Jas. C. Keve from our number: therefore, be it

Resolved, That in this visitation we are again admonished that death is very near to us, and that our members are gathering home to the better land where sorrow is not known.

Resolved, That we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathies in the loss of a kind and loving husband, an indulgent father, and commend them to the care and protection of the God of the widow and the fatherless.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in our secretary's book, a copy presented to the family and a copy sent to each of the daily papers for publication.

LIZZIE A. HALLADAY,
MRS. M. A. CRIPPEN,
J. T. BLACK,
Committee.

WANTED.

Sealed bids will be received by the secretary of the agricultural society for six tons of mixed hay and for tons of timothy, up until September 1st All hay must be baled, also tons of loose straw, wheat or rye These bids will all be opened September 1st. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

S 3 T. B. BOWERSOCK, Sec'y

More than twenty million free samples of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of the confidence in its merits do you want It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time H. F. Vortkamp, northeast corner North and Main.

See the Cake Walk at Hover Park.

Light weight underwear 19c, worth 50c, at the Wreck Store, opposite court house.

Oil leases for sale at the NEWS office.

A Surprising, Astonishing Clearance Sale. . .

We now will give to the public the greatest offer ever given in first-class goods. Lowest prices ever reached. The stock in every department is complete. All new goods, but must make room for fall goods. This sale is regardless of cost. Our trimmed Hats worth $6.00, 5.50 and 5.00, we will sell at $2.50 and 2,00. Trimmed Hats worth $4.50, 4.00 and 3.00, we will sell at $1.75 and 1.50. Our trimmed Hats, worth $2.50, 2.00 and 1.75, we will sell at $1.25 and 1.00. Untrimmed Hats at a great sacrifice. flowers at less than half price; Ribbons at less than half price: Embroideries and Laces at prices that will surprise you.

Wrappers worth $3.00 for $1 75.
Wrappers worth $2 25 for $1.25.
Wrappers worth $2.00 for $1.00.
Wrappers worth $1 50 for 75 cents
Wrappers worth $1 25 for 65 cents.
Wrappers worth 95c for 50 cents.
Shirt Waists worth $2 25 for $1.00.
Shirt Waists worth $1 50 for 75 cents.
Shirt Waists worth $1 00 for 50 cents.
Shirt Waists worth 85c for 35 cents.
Shirt Waists worth 75c for 25 cents.
Tailor-made Suits worth $15.00 for $10.00.
Tailor-made Suits worth $12.00 for $7.50.
Tailor-made Suits worth $8.00 for $4.75.
Satin Brocaded Skirts worth $12 00 for $7 50.
Satin Brocaded Skirts worth $7.00 for $4 75.
Silk and wool goods worth $6.50 for $3.75.
All wool Fancy Skirts worth $5.00 for $2.75.
Linen Skirts worth $1.75 for $1.25.
Linen Skirts worth $1.50 for $1.00.

Corsets at half price; Hose and gauze Underwear half price; Kid Gloves at half price; Belts at half price Baby Caps at half price. Now, we mean business. You will be surprised the goods you can buy with little money This sale will began this, Monday, morning and last until stock is reduced, at

Mrs. F. Light's

134 North Main Street.

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